"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder today and Wednesday.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,556. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

## LAWSON'S CHARGES INVOLVING M'ADOO DENIED BY BANKERS

### Fisk and White Tell the "Leak" Committee They Knew of No Peace-Note Speculation.

### McADOO'S LOANS EXPLAINED

### Fisk Helped Him First Merge, Then Pay Them, When He Entered the Cabinet.

### DIVIDED OVER ACCUSER

### One Financier Enjoyed His Stories at Delmonico's, the Other Thinks Jail is the Place for Him.

The picturesque charges made by Thomas W. Lawson in the inquiry into the alleged "leak" of the President's first peace note, with suspected stock gambling in Wall Street, were vigorously denied yesterday by the two principal witnesses heard by the House Rules Committee when it resumed its inquiry at the Custom House.

Fiske Fisk, a banker who Mr. Lawson said he had heard was engaged in stock transactions in association with Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, and a Senator whose name began with the letter "O," denied this statement flatly and said he thought Mr. Lawson should almost be put behind the bars for perjury. Archibald S. White, who was quoted by Mr. Lawson as telling him that Mr. Fisk had boasted of his power over the Secretary of the Treasury, described the story as "mere romancing."

These denials of Mr. Lawson's charges were the outstanding events of a day which was marked also by a long and acrimonious duel of questions and answers between Sherman Whipple, counsel for the committee, and Mr. White with regard to the latter's relations with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and with Lawson.

**Lawson Wanted to Meet Envoy.**

Mr. Whipple, evidently fortified with extensive material for questioning, brought out from Mr. White the statement that he was well acquainted with Ambassador von Bernstorff, and that a representative of Mr. Lawson had once asked him to arrange a meeting between the Boston financier and the German Ambassador. But he said he didn't arrange the meeting, and didn't know whether it ever took place or not.

Mr. Fisk, who spent most of an hour and a half on the stand telling of his social and business relations with Secretary McAdoo, said that Harvey Fisk & Sons, the banking house of which he is the senior partner, had taken an issue of Panama Canal bonds which Mr. McAdoo had underwritten when he was Assistant Secretary. Mr. McAdoo had come to the Treasury Department shortly before the bonds were to be delivered to the syndicate, and had requested them all to be delivered to him personally. Mr. Fisk said he had no idea that there was any connection of the Secretary of the Treasury with the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had, on the first occasion, refused the bonds as collateral for Federal Reserve notes. Mr. Fisk said that the stock exchange was closed at the time the bonds were issued, and that the bonds were done next to no business. Further evidence was given on this by Benson Ford, a real estate agent of the Treasury Department at Washington, who said he had been told by Secretary McAdoo that the bonds were not moving.

Mr. Fisk said that Mr. McAdoo had told him that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had, on first occasion, refused the bonds as collateral because they were not moving. Mr. Fisk said that Mr. McAdoo had told him that the bonds were not moving. Mr. Fisk said that Mr. McAdoo had told him that the bonds were not moving.

proceed on the presumption that the vessel is armed for "protection." Both these presumptions, the State Department holds, may be overcome by evidence, the first by collateral evidence, since the fact to be established is negative in character; the second by primary and direct evidence, since the fact to be established is positive in character.

This Government has not gone on record as regarding guns mounted forward as evidence that the vessel was offensively armed. In the general rules which it has followed since Sept. 1, 1914, in dealing with cases involving the status of armed merchant ships visiting American ports, it has held that a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

It has followed the rule that the presence of an armament on board a merchant vessel entering an American port creates the presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but that the owners or agent may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel "carries armament solely for defense."

Evidence necessary to establish the fact that the armament is "solely for defense" and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stowed below, has been required in the case of each armed ship entering an American port since the war began and has been presented in each case independently at an official investigation.

In each such investigation the result had shown conclusively to the satisfaction of this Government that the armament is not intended for and will not be used in offensive operations. The indications that the armament will not be used offensively, required in the rules followed by American port officers, have been that the caliber of the guns carried does not exceed 6 inches, that the guns and small arms carried are few in number, that no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel, that the quantity of ammunition carried is small, and that the vessel is manned by its usual crew and the officers are the same as those on board before the war was declared.

Nothing in the rules laid down by this Government has put it on record as holding that a ship with guns mounted forward is not to be considered as defensively armed. It has gone on the theory that a vessel, when guns are not mounted forward, will be considered in addition that the vessel is not armed for offense, but has not declared that it would consider a vessel to be armed for offense when it comes into an American port with a gun mounted forward, but has left that question to be determined when the case arises and will deal with the issue from the standpoint of whether the armament is for offensive purposes, rather than from the aspect of the mere placement of the guns.

### TELLS OF TREVARRACK'S LOSS.

**Germany Hands Note to Gerard Asserting Vessel's Crew Was Saved.**

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Government today handed to United States Ambassador Gerard its answer in the case of the British steamer Trasterack, says an Overseas News Agency announcement. The reply is as follows:

"The steamer was stopped by a German submarine on Nov. 10 last. The crew left upon signal, without further complications with the ship, and sailed away from the steamer in the boats. The ship was then searched and sunk as a hostile vessel."

The foregoing evidently refers to the British steamer Trevarrack, reported sunk by the Lloyd's Shipping Agency on Nov. 11 last. The Trevarrack was a vessel of 2,008 tons gross, built in 1913, and owned in St. Ives.

## TROOP LADEN VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINE

### *Berlin Says Transport, Sent Down in the Mediterranean, Was Being Convoyed.*

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The sinking of a transport ship filled with troops, in the Mediterranean, by a German submarine, on Jan. 25, was announced today by the Admiralty. The vessel sank in ten minutes. The following announcement was issued:

"A German submarine, in the eastern Mediterranean, on Jan. 9, sank a fully laden steamer of about 5,000 tons, and on Jan. 15 the armed British tank steamer Garfield, of 3,800 tons, bound from Malta to Port Said with coal and oil. The Captain of the Garfield was made prisoner.

"The same submarine, on Jan. 25, about 250 miles east of Malta, sank with a torpedo an armed hostile transport steamer, proceeding eastward, convoyed by a French torpedoboat. The steamer, which was crammed with troops, sank within ten minutes."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced today the sinking of the British steamers Javington, of 2,747 tons, and the Matheran, of 7,054; the Norwegian steamers Donstad of 698 tons, and the Theresedal, of 1,702 tons, and the Russian steamer Egret of 4,055 tons. The crew of the Theresedal, which has arrived at Las Palmas, reported that the Captain of the vessel was taken on board the submarine as a prisoner.

A dispatch from Paris reports the destruction of the Norwegian steamer Fulton, of 1,060 tons, by a German submarine.

**Lionel Pape, Actor, Killed in War.**

Word was received here yesterday from London of the death in battle of Lionel Pape, an English actor, who had appeared in Broadway productions. Mr. Pape's most successful rôle here was that of one of the critics in G. B. Shaw's "Fanny's First Play" at the Comedy several years ago. Just before returning to England to enter service he had been acting for motion pictures. He was a member of the Friars Club. The cablegram was received by Margaret Nybloe, a Scotch actress, from Mr. Pape's sister, and did not include any of the details of his death.

## SENATE MAY OPEN PEACE FIGHT TODAY

### Cummins Gives Notice He Will Call Up His Resolution to Debate President's Speech.

### SKIRMISH ALMOST CERTAIN

### Borah Denounces Idea of World League in Message to Church Peace Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Cummins gave notice in the Senate that at the close of the routine morning business tomorrow he would move to call up his resolution to set aside a definite time for debate on the President's address on permanent peace guarantees. While it is expected that the Democrats will offer strong objection, the motion will open the way for discussion, and as a result there may be a general debate on the merits of the President's proposals, as well as on the immediate question of the Senate giving them thorough consideration.

Some of the Republican leaders take the position that they do not wish to delay action on indispensable appropriation bills, but that if the Democrats attempt to bring up new general legislation they will immediately precipitate a debate on the President's speech. They are opposed to an extra session, they say, and will therefore not make one necessary by putting obstacles in the way of the appropriation bills, but they feel that a discussion of international affairs is more important than any of the general measures now pending and, sooner or later, they will insist on having it.

As the Senate is now considering the Indian Appropriation bill the main attack of the Republicans on the President's address may be postponed until later in the session. Senator Cummins's motion to take up his resolution tomorrow will unquestionably involve a preliminary skirmish, however. The Democratic leaders are expected to block the attempt to take up the resolution. If a debate ensues they will maintain the position they have assumed from the beginning, that the President's address in no way involves an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine or of Washington's advice to avoid entangling alliances.

**Borah Answers Pacifists.**

Senator Borah's resolution asking the Senate to reaffirm its faith in the Monroe Doctrine is still lying on the table subject to call whenever the Senator wishes to start a discussion of it.

Senator Borah sent a telegram today to Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union of New York, attacking the purposes of a league to enforce peace. Mr. Lynch had sent him a telegram asking the International League. Senator Borah's telegram follows:

"Your telegram advising me that you are forwarding document of 700 names endorsing the idea of a league of nations, duly received. I am unable to reply that a document of seventy times 700 names could not make this proposition, so fraught with evil consequences to the peace and happiness of the American people, acceptable to me. It does seem to me that this country, with the broils and dissensions of Europe and to involve our nation in the conflicts and wars of foreign nations, and I am opposed to it, and no document nor distinguished names will have the slightest effect in changing my mind. I am for the policy of Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and all those whose brain and patriotism made this a republic of peace, and I am against all those who would make schemes would make this a republic in arms."

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut introduced today for purposes of record a telegram from the Connecticut branch of the League to Enforce Peace, urging that steps be taken at this session which would commit it against eventual participation in an international league.

"The question is too momentous for action by the Senate, the message read, 'till the opportunity has been given for wise counsel to prevail. The league has always emphatically stated that it does not propose any action in connection with the present war or the treaty that shall end it; consequently there is ample time for thorough discussion, and validity of any attempt which would commit this Government till such discussion has been held in a matter of such vast possibilities. Haste and partisanship are alike deplorable."

Among the signers were William A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University and President of the organization; Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, and Horace D. Taft of Watertown, brother of the ex-President.

**Fletcher Balks Debate.**

In reply to a question from Senator Hitchcock, Senator Brandegee said he was not implying that the President's address had in any way indorsed the program of the League to Enforce Peace. Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, rose to express his disapproval of the league, and for a moment a debate was threatened, but it was avoided by a point of order raised by Senator Fletcher.

Mr. Smith in his remarks referred to the case of the Danish West Indies, saying:

"Take, for instance, the purchase of the Danish West India Islands, now about to be consummated. No Senator would for a moment contend that the attempt to purchase those islands by any foreign State would be looked upon with favor or would be a proper subject for arbitration. The right of any other country to buy them in this hemisphere would be instantly offensive and in immediate conflict with the principles of the American Government which have for generations been recognized throughout the world as distinctly applying to our national policy.

"Mr. President, no power should ever be conferred on any tribunal which would commit this Government to the submission of questions, non-justifiable in character and relating to our national honor, to any tribunal outside of the executive and the Senate of the United States, upon whom was cast the treaty making power by the fathers of the republic."

## BELIEVE PRESIDENT FAVORS ALLIES TERMS

### *Austrians Think These Mean Partition of the Empire and Protests Are Widespread.*

VIENNA, Saturday, Jan. 27, (via London, Jan. 29.)—While the first commentators among the Austro-Hungarian press treated President Wilson's speech in the Senate in a direct manner, the editorial writers are now occupying themselves again with the reply of the Entente Powers to the American President. This is due largely to the belief prevailing in political circles here that Mr. Wilson favored the peace terms of the Entente nations, this impression being founded on the President's statement in his Senate speech that the Entente had been more explicit in presenting their terms than had the Central Powers. Upon this sentence seems to rest the general idea that President Wilson is favoring the plan of the Entente countries for the partition of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

This opinion is held almost without exception throughout the dual monarchy, as dozens of communications addressed by Austro-Hungarian organizations to Foreign Minister Czernin show. These documents, while mentioning only the plan of the Entente, are indirectly an answer to President Wilson, as many references to "foreign ignorance," concerning the principle of the Austro-Hungarian state indicate.

The communications came from Croatians, Slovenians, Slovaks, Poles, Bohemians, and Italians, being mostly the expression of political or purely social clubs. All assert that the smaller races, which are considered subject races abroad, are, in reality, as much a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy as what are termed the dominant races like the Germans and the Magyars.

Stress is laid on the fact that the smaller races making up the monarchy are joined to the German and Hungarian main groups by reason of historical evolution, by which loyalty to the Hapsburg dynasty, economic necessity, and the community of political interests are the main factors. It is considered that the war aims of the Entente involve dissolution of the dual monarchy, which would create a condition which the Entente ostensibly intends to eliminate, namely, that Austrian Italians and Slovenians living in the same districts would, if annexed by Italy, pass under a really foreign Government, becoming part of a country with which they have had no historical associations or common interests.

Polish communications say that Austrians and Poles would pass under Russian absolutism, while Austria, on the other hand, has maintained in the past a liberal Government in Galicia, which is now to have complete self-government. The Czechs and Slovaks express similar views, stress being laid by the Czechs on the fact that Bohemia, one of Europe's great industrial centres, must be part of a strong State if her industries are to continue to flourish. The idea also is presented that a separate State of Bohemia cannot be constituted without including Germans, who compose two-fifths of the population.

What these communications are like is shown by the following extracts from a letter addressed by Dr. Yaidzih, President of Gorizia and Gradisca Counties, to Count Czernin:

"The declaration of the hostile powers that the first condition of ending the war is liberation of Austrian Italians from foreign rule, and the annexation of the Italian population of Austria a painful impression, leading to universal disapproval.

"Austrian Italians have lived for centuries under the Hapsburg rule, and their legitimate representatives have inaugurated at no time separation movements against 'foreign rule,' which exists from neither an historical nor a moral standpoint. Foreign, indeed, would be the rule of the State (Italy) which has existed less than a lifetime, whose management hitherto has resulted in hardly enviable conditions in that country. Far from us is the idea of the separation of our home from Austria and the Empire. We remark that Masherand's letter concerning racial liberation of Austria's Italian people and their legitimate representatives will stand by Austria in the future as in the past."

Perhaps the most indignant are the Serbo-Croatians, who object violently to the Entente's reported intention to include them in Greater Serbia.

From such evidence as can be obtained here it appears that, although some Czechs and Italians have carried on anti-Austrian campaigns, the larger majority of these racial groups have been essentially loyal to the State. Had this not been the case, the Austro-Hungarian Army could not have done its work.

## ITALY FAVORS PART OF WILSON ADDRESS

### *Wishes to Free Italians Still Under Austrian Tyranny, Says Minister Ruffini.*

ROME, Jan. 28, (via Paris, Jan. 29.)—"Italy wishes once for all to free the Italians who are still living under Austrian tyranny," said Francesco Ruffini, Minister of Public Instruction, in a statement today in regard to President Wilson's address to the Senate. "Part of the President's message, regarding the possibility of seeking guarantees for future peace, is supported in its fundamental ideas by the Entente, which in its note set forth the same aspirations for a stable settlement in Europe.

"Naturally Italy participates, way in which Mr. Wilson proposes to safeguard peace in the future requires discussion. Such a discussion is premature at this time for us, since as the President himself admits, an indispensable preliminary for future understanding is that the 'present war must first be ended.' For us—actors, not spectators—this preliminary is of the greatest interest. Therefore it is essential to see whether our war aims, which involve such sacrifices for us, are in conflict with those essential conditions indicated by President Wilson as necessary to safeguard peace in the future.

"The aims of Italy are indispensable conditions of peace. Mr. Wilson cited as an example of what was needed the reconstruction of Poland, adding that it was necessary to have 'inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development' for all peoples who have lived hitherto 'under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.' The President also said the world can be at peace 'only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquility of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.'

"Italy having laboriously emerged from bondage by driving out the Austrians, has among her war aims the attainment of complete unity. This is justified historically, and its completion will be a proper act, because Italy does not wish to live by the grace of others. She has already been able to constitute her national solidarity, and is working today to settle finally the question of her unity.

"President Wilson could not find a better exemplification of these principles than the war in which Italy is fighting beside her allies. Italy's aims can be attained only by victory, since her enemy never for an instant has hidden or modified the principles of tyranny and oppression which would negative absolutely the principles proclaimed by the President.

"In fact the statement of Premier Tisza of Hungary shows that Austria-Hungary not only wishes to continue oppression of the various nationalities, but desires to extend it to the Balkans, over Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania. All this is monstrous, and particularly repulsive to Italy, whose situation, on account of the Italians still under Austrian rule, is unique. These Italians do not form a separate nation subject to Austria, like Bohemia, but are a suffering and bleeding part of a nation the greatest part of which has attained its freedom. Italy would be unworthy of her liberty and strength if she permitted unchanging Austria forever to grind down her Italian brethren.

"Americans, who enjoy entire independence, cannot fail to understand Italy's position in the conflict whereby Italy cannot lay down her arms until a common victory signalizes realization of those aims which are indispensable conditions for a future peace. It is inadmissible that lasting peace could emanate from a situation which would represent the consolidation of oppression and violence. It is inadmissible that the just desire for peace which inspires even neutrals could coincide with submission to brutal and truculent power."

**APPROVES WILSON'S SPEECH**

**But Sazonoff Says He Can See No Present Practical Value in It.**

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29, (via London.)—Sergius Sazonoff, ex-Foreign Minister, who has just been appointed Russian Ambassador to London, commenting on President Wilson's Senate speech in an interview printed in the Russian newspapers today, voiced the views almost taken by most prominent Russians in saying that the President's efforts to prevent a repetition of the world war had his sympathy, and particularly commending the idea of a peace league, but he said he failed to see the practical value of the speech at this time.

"I must say," said M. Sazonoff, "that I cannot see from reading the speech how President Wilson hopes to realize his big idea, which is by no means new. It is impossible to understand a peace without victory. It is quite impossible to return to the status quo ante."

M. Sazonoff mentions the terms the Russian treaty which the Entente Allies could not consider peace:

"The restoration of Belgium and Serbia and the return to France of Alsace and Lorraine.

"The ceding of territory to Italy.

"The freedom of Poland and Rumania.

"Russia's domination of the Dardanelles and free access to the sea."

Referring to the development of Russian trade, the former Foreign Minister said:

"America and England have declared several times their intention to develop trade relations with Russia and to increase greatly the export of goods to the Russian market. All talk by our enemies that we shall find ourselves under the economic yoke of the English and French has no basis. It isn't the custom of the English and French to oppress the countries with which they are exporting goods. Germany's dream of economic domination in Europe is a lost hope."

**SUGGESTS BRITISH FINESSE.**

**German Thinks Lloyd George, Not Briand, Answered Wilson.**

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In an interview with the Overseas News Agency, Count Friedrich von Westarp, the Conservative leader, expresses the opinion that Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain wrote the reply of the Entente to President Wilson, and not Premier Briand of France, as he says is erroneously believed in Germany. He thinks it the evident purpose to show the disinterestedness of Great Britain, saying this is in accord with the traditional policy of that nation in veiling its intentions with the appearance of disinterestedness. Count von Westarp continues:

"England desires to chain her allies still further to British dominion, and knows that to accomplish this a new and special incentive is needed. Therefore she promises in the note everything that her allies can possibly expect or wish as a result of the war, assembling in the note everything which has been outlined by the most extreme annexationists in the allied countries. All the territories mentioned are firmly in the hands of the Central Powers, and the Entente, in fact, cannot hope to change this situation, but this very fact is evidence that the authorship of the note is clear. It is easy for England to make such promises, and having done, so she is certain she can keep her allies tied to her wagon for a long time."

**SPAIN MAINTAINS CAUTION.**

**Premier Indicates Her Readiness to Intervene at Proper Time.**

MADRID, Jan. 29, (via Paris.)—Discussing Spain's answer to President Wilson's peace note with the editor of the Mundo, Premier Romanones said:

"The Government is satisfied with what it has done, and will consequently keep to the views expressed in its note.

"The note to President Wilson was drawn up with the double object of affirming again in a categorical manner our neutrality, and putting Spain in a position with regard to other countries which will permit her to intervene efficaciously for peace at the proper time."

**GEN. LONG KILLED IN ACTION.**

**Son of Ex-Cabinet Minister Had Had Been Twice Mentioned.**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Brig. Gen. Walter Long, who had been mentioned in dispatches twice in the present European war, was killed in action on Saturday. The General was a son of Walter Hume Long, member of Parliament and President of the Local Government Board in the late Asquith Cabinet.

Brig. Gen. Long was born in 1879. He entered the army in 1899 and served in the South African campaign, winning the Distinguished Service Order, the Queen's Medal with two clasps, and the King's Medal with two clasps.

**Belfast Welcomes Canadian Rangers**

BELFAST, Ireland, Jan. 29.—Belfast was in gala dress today in honor of the visit of the Duchess of Connaught's Own Canadian Rangers. A thousand shipyard workers joined in the demonstration of welcome to the Irish Canadian troops. A large number of shipbuilders marched with the regiment from the barracks to the City Hall, traversing the Nationalist and Orange quarters of the city, where the men were cheered as they passed.

## GREEKS IN FOOD RIOT CHEER THE ENTENTE

Continued from Page 1.

think that the last phase of the Greek tragedy has been played out. There is still in official Greece a strong liberal feeling. A successful offensive by the Allies would enormously strengthen this, and, as the predominant idea of the Greeks is to be on the winning side, Allied successes coming at a time when the first doubts of the royalists are springing up as to the triumph of Germany, would most certainly swing round the great body of public opinion.

"It is impossible to believe that the Venizelists of Greece will make no effort to redeem the whole country and that the Liberals will be content with a scattered island republic as a solution of the situation and as a satisfactory realization of their political ideals. Every possible indignity has been heaped on Venizelos and his followers, and they are determined that events shall be forced to turn in their favor. I know no illusions are harbored, even in the palace, on this score; for when the full results of neutrality can be seen, when the loss of great tracts of territory and fallen prestige among the nations can be fully observed, there is certain to be a tremendous change in the popular attitude and a stern reckoning with the authors of the country's misfortunes. I am quite firmly convinced, therefore, that the two sections in Greece have still to face one another in the last and stern reckoning, and that with the moral help of the evidence of the approach of the Allies' war triumph the forces of Venizelos will prove to be much stronger than is dreamed at the present moment."

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## WAR TO A DRAW DERIDED IN BRITAIN

### Victory Predicted for the Heaviest Battalions, Which Are the Allies'.

### GERMAN "HYSTERIA" CITED

### From Kaiser's Utterances Down to Prayers and Sermons of German Clergymen.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—"When two world belligerents are engaged in a destructive struggle the causes of which they themselves do not clearly understand, perhaps do not even dimly perceive, there can only be a draw. And as a matter of fact, hasn't it come down to a question of prestige between England and Germany?"

This is the sentiment embodied in recent letters from America. Such a view, it seems to me, is the effect of weariness upon a watcher at a distance with only a neutral, remote interest in the war. It reminds me of the story of a poet in Washington during our civil war, who, rousing himself from a sleep, wrote:

Oh, that same bird from the sunny South
Would build its nest in the cannon's mouth
And stop its terrible roar.

A poetically beautiful sentiment; but from the point of view of the English or French people or public there isn't the slightest chance of a truce as the result of this war. It has been said by experts that war has three phases: first the onset, which is a matter of swiftness; next the grip, a matter of numbers; third, the drag, a matter of purse. The Germans had their innings in the first stage of onset, or swiftness, in the grip and drag the advantage lies with the Allies. This war is a matter of resources. It is like a battle at sea; victory will lie nowadays with bore of guns, tonnage, and speed. In the battle of Coronel the Germans won, and there was never any doubt of the result from the first. At the Falklands it was precisely the other way around, and for the same reason. The land struggle is virtually the same. Victory will go to the side with the greatest numbers and the most money, barring some unthinkable accident, like the death of Catharine of Russia, followed by reversal of policy at a time when Frederick the Great was carrying in his pocket a vial of poison, ready to kill himself when the moment of inevitable defeat arrived.

War on such a scale as that now raging eliminates other casual elements. When von Kluck thundered down from Mons to Meaux, General Foch sat, a score of miles to the east, with the books of strategy and tactics that he had written and used as a professor in the French War College on his knees, and he applied the theories therein enunciated to the German advance. The war was big enough to make generals theorists and soldiers, and Foch's hat went home to the vitals. All general principles that are sound in themselves will work out if applied on a sufficiently large scale.

War critics on this side have been quoting with approval and optimism the figures compiled by Theodore Price of New York, showing the concrete resources of the belligerents. Thus the Allies have nearly 90 per cent. of the world's population and 58 per cent. of its present area, against less than 10 and 6 per cent. respectively of the Central Powers. In national wealth the Allies are over 2½ to 1 as compared with the Central Powers. These figures have acquired their due importance now that the stage of onset has been passed and the two stages of grip and drag have been reached.

In the field of imponderables it cannot be denied that the Allies enjoy a similar advantage. If the moral sense and the judgment of neutrals lay with the German allies, the vast superiority of the Entente in money and men might be to some extent counterbalanced. But since, as I have pointed out in this series of articles, several of the Entente Allies and items of strength the Entente Allies enjoy even greater superiority than in the first. There is no doubt whatever as to what answer the neutral world would give to the question of the English statesman who recently propounded: "The most practical issue of the war is whether this inferno of Prussianism is an interruption or a precedent." The almost universal impression of German war methods is that they are "better for a wolf pack than for a society of civilized men and women."

The calm and well-reasoned note that appeared this morning from Mr. Balfour is a most welcome supplement and contrast to the extraordinary utterances of the Kaiser. The plans upon which the German monarch's discussion has been conducted in the last few days unfolded one of the historic controversies of the frontier days between the editors of The Arizona Kicker and The Laramie Boomerang.

It is very difficult to reconcile the present mood of the Kaiser and his people to the Germany that we all thought we knew before the war. To borrow an analogy from the electric power house, the Kaiser's acts seem to have transformed amperes of useful German energy into volts of worse than useless passion. Lord Roseberry said recently: "Prussia is like a pike in a pond with sharp teeth and endless voracity." But this description of the German war mind implies more deliberateness of purpose than that mind often exhibits. There is so much in the present German method that looks like showing off that one often wonders whether the love of the spectacular is not greater in them for the time being than the much vaunted will to win.

As bearing upon the hysterical condition of the German mind, the recently published book by the Rev. J. P. Hang, (a Dane, not an Englishman,) of Copenhagen, throws a good deal of light on the subject. Here are striking quotations, one from the prayer of a German preacher and the other from a passage in a sermon:

"Thou, Who dwellest high above Cherubim, Seraphim, and Zeppelins."—

And this gem from a discourse by the Rev. Karl Koenig:

"We cannot place any other human power above the Kaiser and the Reichstag—no English guardian, no Russian knout, not any French top-hat."

These last impressions of Germany encourage a greater optimism for democratic countries. Slow and inefficient they may be at a time of emergency, but at all events there is no Kaiser to plunge them into destruction without the consent of the real parties in interest—the people.

**SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR**

**Bethmann Hollweg to Make Statement on Foreign Affairs Tomorrow.**

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (via London, Jan. 30.)—The Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag will meet next Wednesday, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will make a statement to it on the subject of foreign affairs.

It is understood that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundesrat will meet the same day.

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WHEN downtown, notice the beauty of the stone of the new Municipal Building—a stone chosen for its silvery hazy pastel shade by the architects.

That delicate gray shade is preserved for the eyes of generations to come—preserved by us from the discoloring effect of chemical influence from within.

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## RAIDS AND SHELLING FROM SEA TO ALSACE

### *British Make Attack Near Armentieres—Germans Active Near Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.*

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

We blew a mine yesterday afternoon southwest of Lens with good effect. Early this morning we raided the enemy's lines northeast of Vermelles, bombing his dugouts and inflicting many casualties.

The enemy's positions also were entered by us last night northeast of Armentières. Our troops penetrated the enemy's third line again and destroyed his dugouts, together with their occupants. A considerable number of Germans encountered in the trenches were killed; in addition a few prisoners were secured in the course of these two raids.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day north of the Somme, and also in the Ypres sector. We caused a large fire in the enemy's lines. Our heavy artillery has been active north of the Ancre and against the enemy's headquarters, billets, and dumps in the neighborhood of Lens.

Much successful work was accomplished by our airplanes yesterday and some fighting took place in the air. One enemy machine was destroyed; one of ours is missing.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops advancing in three waves attacked German positions north of Armentières yesterday, the War Office announces. The attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the Verdun front four attacks were made by the French. The statement says all these efforts were broken up by the German fire. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: North of Armentières the British attacked in three waves the positions of Bavarian Infantry Regiment No. 22. The attack was repulsed, with the infliction of severe losses upon the enemy.

West of Fromelles, east of Neuville St. Vaast, on the north bank of the Ancre and north Vic-sur-Aisne, enterprises by hostile raiding detachments were unsuccessful. Southwest of Le Transloy a British outpost was captured.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On the west bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) there was lively fighting activity during the day. In the morning the French tried to advance by a surprise, without artillery preparation, against the positions on Hill 295 captured on Jan. 22. They streamed back under our fire, which began immediately. Beginning at noon a heavy artillery fire was played upon our trenches. After a violent fire upon the lines three more French attacks ensued, which all broke down and were without success. Westphalian Infantry Regiments Nos. 13 and 15 and Baden Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 109 tenaciously defended the contested ground, of which not one foot was regained by the French, in spite of the most liberal use of men and ammunition.

In the Vosges a reconnoitring raid resulted in nine prisoners being brought in. In the region of Ban de Sapt preparation on Hartmannsweiler-Kopf storming detachments of Württemburg Landwehr Regiment No. 124 entered French trenches and returned with thirty-five prisoners and one machine gun.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—French troops last night easily repulsed an attempted attack by the Germans on a trench at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, Alsace, the War Office announced this afternoon.

During the night numerous patrol engagements took place in the Champagne and at various points along the Alsace front. The announcement follows:

Numerous patrol encounters occurred last night, especially in the Champagne, at Les Eparges, and at various places on the front in Alsace. A German attack on one of our trenches at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf was repulsed easily.

Yesterday Lieutenant Gastin brought down within our lines a German airplane of the Albatross type. This is the fifth machine brought down by this pilot up to the present time. Last night our airplanes threw down projectiles on the railway stations at Athies, Savy, and Etreillers.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

Artillery actions on both sides and grenade fighting occurred in the sector of Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse. Long range artillery engagements took place in Lorraine. The usual cannonade occurred on the rest of the front.

An enemy airplane was brought down by our artillery in the region of Dannemarie. Bombs have been dropped on the open town of Luneville. There were no casualties.

The Belgian communication says:

Particularly lively artillery fighting took place in the course of the day in the sectors of Dixmude, Steenstraete, and Met Sas. In the direction of Ram Scapelle and Noordschoote the artillery duel was less violent.

**9 ABOVE ZERO IN FRANCE.**

**Intense Cold on British Front a Great Relief After the Mud.**

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 29.—The bitter cold continues along the entire western front, the ground now being frozen to a depth of several inches. Twenty-three degrees of frost, Fahrenheit, (9 degrees above zero,) was registered by some of the army thermometers Sunday night—the coldest weather this section of France has known in several years. The cold is accompanied by clear days and starlight nights, and the booming of the heavy guns is heard on nearly every sector of the British lines.

Despite the low temperature, especially in the upper air, aeroplanes are exceedingly active in co-operating with the artillery. This activity entails much fighting at altitudes where the mercury registers far below zero. One British aviator descended after a victorious duel in the air with the instruments of his machine frozen, and he so numbed that he had to be helped from his machine. Nevertheless he was supremely happy.

The men in the trenches are realizing the cold wonderfully well. Many of them frankly say that they much prefer the ice and frost to the water and mud of milder weather. Everything possible is being done for the comfort of the men. Warm food and warm drinks are served to them every few hours.

## KRUPP TELLS GERMANS TO USE RUTHLESS FORCE

### *Warns Workmen That Allies, Aiming to End Militarism, Would Break the Nation's Backbone.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Addressing the workmen at Essen on the Kaiser's birthday, Herr Krupp von Bohlen said that as the Entente had refused peace the Central Powers must continue Hindenburg's policy of gripping the Entente with steel hands in order to purge it of its self-deception. They must mass all their military and economic resources and apply them with ruthless force at the point where they would cause most damage to the enemy and most advantage to the Central Powers. All differences of opinion which might impede the force of the whole nation, he said, must be excluded. The nation, united under Hindenburg, must use all the force available. They thanked the Kaiser for giving them Hindenburg and they must prove their thankfulness by giving all to Hindenburg. So we must.

"It is England which chiefly wishes to throw a net over our heads and harness us in its service, or, at least, tender German competition harmless. The Entente Powers say that they do not wish to destroy Germany, but only Prussian militarism; in other words, they do not want our life, but only to break our backbone."

Addressing the workmen particularly, Herr Krupp von Bohlen said:

"Many of you will pay his paper checks against Germany. They might perhaps blow down the superstructure of German labor, but they will never be able to shake the foundations. Win we must."

## ENGLAND WOULD INVEST $200,000,000 IN CANADA

### *Proposal to Improve 2,000,000 Acres of Land to Help Pay Empire's War Debt.*

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 29.—A London dispatch to The Montreal Star today says:

"Is Canada willing to see 2,000,000 acres of land in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia developed forthwith by British State money to provide the means of paying off the empire's war debt? This stupendous proposition is today put before the public by the newly formed Empire Resources Committee, of which Earl Grey, Lord Desborough, Lord Plymouth, Lord Selborne, Rudyard Kipling, Horace Plunkett, Sir Starr Jameson, Colonel Grant Norden, and Morton Frewen are members.

"Lord Milner gives the scheme his blessing, and would be President but for his membership in the War Cabinet. The memorandum of the committee suggests that an imperial board be formed to arrange with the Dominion of Canada for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of arable land in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and British Columbia for, say, £40,000,000, ($200,000,000,) paid by England at the rate of £10,000,000 yearly, on the consideration that the Dominion Government spend the whole capital in the immediate development of her lands. It is believed that the value of these lands would so increase that the empire would receive in cash £4,000,000,000, which is the value of its debts for the war or prewar.

"The committee realizes that this and similar plans affecting the other dominions are dependent upon arrangements with the Governments of the dominions, which, it says, are pending. Meanwhile the committee is proceeding with suggestions affecting the resources of the crown colonies and protectorates of India."

## WORLD EMPIRE DREAM SHATTERED BY HARDEN

### *He Points to Caesar's and Napoleon's Failures in Argument Against Annexation.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Maximilian Harden lectured before a large audience in Munich on Friday last on War and Peace. According to a report published in the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, he said Germany had conquered Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, and part of Russia, but the armies of these countries were not completely destroyed and the chief powers were not yet vanquished. This the Germans could admit because their achievements had been nevertheless very great. The enemy, he said, would perhaps very soon, but anyhow when the weather improved, attempt tremendous attacks with hurricanes of shells, but it was equally certain that Germany was fully prepared for them, and also ready to commence still more intense submarine campaign.

He expressed the opinion that complete victory for either side would mean that for generations ahead the world would have no peace, for the defeated nations would devote all their energies to the task of organizing the means to regain what they had lost. On the other hand, a continuance of the struggle until one group of belligerents was exhausted would be an awful calamity for Europe. Harden then referred to President Wilson's speech in the Senate. He declared that the President's ideas would be a valuable and serviceable guide. He also expressed the opinion that the annexation of foreign territory by misfortune. He continued:

"What became, for example, of the empire of Caesar? Of the empire of Napoleon? Time has shown how difficult it was to engraft foreign nations in one's own flesh. How many countries have already spoiled their digestion by an attempt to swallow up Belgium! Is it wemaging the worst, if all we gain by this war is a higher appreciation on the part of the world of our ability and of our strength to hold our own, we shall have gained a tremendous victory." This was followed by applause.

Harden, continuing, told his audience that it was a mistake to pick out of Wilson's message only what one did not like. He reminded them of two points in it that pierced the heart of Britain's program, namely, the demand for freedom of the seas and the opposition to a re-establishment of power in Europe. He contended that the fundamentals in the message are not incomprehensible, but were made for the purpose of creating a new spirit in Europe.

Harden concluded:

"It is not our wish to extinguish the now sacred fires of combat. The war will be continued and peace will not again be offered. We can and must, nevertheless, talk about and reflect on the basis of a new community of Europe, for therein is the germ of dignified understanding. Let us arrive at a state of mind that intellect (geist) has always been Germany's strongest weapon. Let Germany be and continue to be the foremost and guiding voice of Europe."

## STARVING AMID PLENTY.

### Russia Suffers, London Hears, from Lack of Organization.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Russia is experiencing famine in the midst of plenty, according to an undated article in The Times from a correspondent in that country. The article refers chiefly, but not exclusively, to Petrograd and Moscow. The writer believes that there is enough food in Russia to supply the entire population for two years, but owing to the inadequacy of the railroads, the lack of organization and co-ordination in distribution, the people in some districts find it difficult and even impossible to get supplies.

The people of Petrograd have to stand in queues for many hours to obtain meat, bread, milk, sugar and vegetables. The temperature in the capital is sometimes 20 below zero.

## ALLIED WARSHIPS IN CHASE NEAR HERE

Continued from Page 1.

coast, skirted the West Indies in an effort to elude the Entente warships by a wide swing along the Atlantic Coast northward, hoping to gain the North Atlantic and reach a home port, as did the Möwe.

The Möwe conducted her exploits along the same lanes between the British Isles and the Brazilian coast that were skirted by the present raider, and after reaching the vicinity of the Brazilian coast headed northward, sent the seamen she had captured to Norfolk on the Appam and to Santa Cru

# GERMANS SURPRISED BY TRANSLOY ATTACK

### But Weather and Lack of Preliminary Bombardment Caught Them Off Their Guard.

### 358 PRISONERS CAPTURED

### British Bundle Them Into Old London Buses Sent to Front for the Purpose.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sunday, Jan. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The "show," as the British call it, near Le Transloy yesterday was more than a raid; it was an attack for the definite purpose of gaining an important bit of ground on the slope which goes down to the ruined village and of driving the Germans out of some strong points. The interest of it, involving the capture of six officers and 352 men of picked regiments, is the way in which the British caught the Germans utterly by surprise and the rapid, easy way in which the whole operation was done.

A touch which seems fantastic came at the end of the adventure, when these young Germans, still breathless with amazement of their capture, were bundled into omnibuses which were brought up near the lines to wait for them—the old London omnibuses which used to go "all the way to the Bank, Bank, Bank" in the days before the world began to crack—and were taken to their camp on the British side of the battlefields.

It was a grim, cold morning, piercingly cold, with the wind cutting like a knife across the snowfields. It was a morning when these German officers and men of the 119th and 121st Regiments, the Württembergers of Königen Olga, were glad to stay down in the warmth of their dugouts making coffee on the little stoves with which each man of these favored troops is provided.

They had some good dugouts in and near Sunken Road, which runs up from Morval to Le Transloy. Till yesterday morning the trenches on either side of Sunken Road were not happy places for the Württembergers. For months past the British guns had been pounding them so they were mostly battered down, and only held here and there by little groups of men who dug themselves in. There was no wire in front of them and here during the wet weather, and now during the great frost, German troops, as we know from prisoners today, suffered badly from trench feet and stomach troubles.

Yesterday morning one or two shivering wretches stood sentry in the German line trying to gain shelter from the knife blade of wind. All others were below ground. They believed the British were quiet because of the work of keeping warm. That was their mistake. In the British trenches the men were quiet, but they were waiting for the signal from the guns and had their bayonets fixed, bombs slung about them, and iron rations slung to their belts. The rum ration was served around and the men drank it and felt the glow of it so that the white waste of No Man's Land did not look so cold and menacing. They were North British and Irish, less stolid than English troops, and more quickly fired perhaps to the spirit of an attack.

Suddenly about 5:30 there was a terrific crash of guns, and at the same moment the men scrambled up into the open and with bayonets low went out into No Man's Land. I think it took about four minutes, that passage of bullet-swept ground which for a hundred yards or so between the lines was all pockmarked with shell holes and hard as iron, often a freezing quagmire.

There was no preliminary bombardment. As soon as the guns went off the men went, with the line of shells not far in front of them. They found no men above ground when they pierced the German line. It was curious and uncanny, the utter lifelessness of the place they came to capture. Not a single machine gun spat at them. They knew quickly they had surprised the Germans utterly. They found the dugouts, called down a challenge, and heard it answered.

The Württembergers came up, dazed with the effect of the capture, hardly believing it as men in a dream. One of the officers explained:

"We thought it just a morning strafe. We kept down in the dugouts till it was over. We had no idea of an attack. How did you get here so quickly?"

They were abashed. They said they would have put up a fight if they had had any kind of a chance, but they were trapped. What could they do? Nothing but surrender, with the best grace possible.

On the right from two isolated bits of trench there came a burst of rifle fire. The few Germans there had time to recover from the stunning blow of the first surprise and fought pluckily till overpowered.

The British went on further than the objective given to them to a point 500 yards away from the German first line and established themselves there. From the neighboring ground through the white haze over the snowfields red lights went up with the S O S signal, and presently the German gunners were heard from. But the prisoners were bundled back to the omnibuses and the men took possession of the dugouts. Proper organization was difficult. Above ground it was too hard to dig.

From the furthest point later in the day the men were withdrawn to the ground given to them for their objectives, and German attempts to organize counterattacks were smashed by the artillery, because the British have absolute observation of their movements from the higher ground won by the great fighting the Somme battles.

## BEIT'S SUICIDE DUE TO GAME.

### Young Officer Unwittingly Broke Rule of "Cub Hunting."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The inquest on the death of Second Lieut. Theodore Beit added today with a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity. The evidence showed Beit left the barracks on Friday, and spent the evening in York, returning to the officers' quarters shortly after 11 o'clock.

In the meantime subalterns of the regiment had engaged in a game called "cub hunting," in which the latest joined officers had to hide, and senior subaltern acted as a whipper, carrying a hunting crop which, it was stated, he never used in any way violently. When he returned he was told to hide, and not a minute or two to do so. The hunters then looked for him. Unable to find him, they then went to his room and turned it topsy-turvy, but without doing any actual damage.

Beit was not seen till about 2:30 A. M., when he went to Second Lieutenant T. L. Dugdale's room and said he had hidden outside the barracks on the moor. When he was told he was not expected to hide outside the officers' quarters he said he had not realised that was a condition of the game. Dugdale stated that at the time Beit was quite calm. He wrote a letter which he asked the witness to deliver next morning. The Coroner read part of the letter, which was addressed to Beit's father, and in which he said:

"I did not hear anything about cub hunting tonight and so, unfortunately, I went to the pictures. The result is that everybody is extremely angry. My room was all wrecked. I cannot understand why this. I suppose I shall have to go through hell another night. I think the best thing for me is to end my life. It is nobody's fault except that other felloes of my own age do not seem to like me."

Lieut. Alan Boyd Reynolds, commanding the regiment, said there was nothing in the junior officers' treatment of Beit which amounted to ragging, for which some officers had lost commissions. Upsetting of a room would not be dealt with as a military offense.

# SCANDINAVIANS HIT BY NEW SEA ZONE ORDER

### Berlin Paper Says British Naval Measure Is Mainly Directed Against Submarines.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Nothing has been officially announced here concerning the extension of the "dangerous to shipping" zone in the North Sea, but the Censor has permitted the publication of Scandinavian dispatches referring to the new naval measure.

According to telegrams from Copenhagen, Scandinavian traffic with Holland will be very difficult hereafter, and the Danish fishing industry will be considerably hampered.

The Berliner Tageblatt, according to an Evening News dispatch from The Hague, announces "a British blockade of Heligoland Bight, involving to some extent portions of the Dutch and Danish coasts." It says that the measure is mainly directed against the entrance and departure of German submarines.

Advices received in Washington Saturday from the American Embassy at London announced that a warning had been issued of an extension of the North Sea zone, whereby a wide area extending from a point off the British coast to the territorial waters of Denmark, north of Heligoland, and to the territorial waters of Holland, west of Heligoland, was declared "dangerous to shipping."

## LINER POSTS INSTRUCTIONS.

### Carmania Passengers and Crew Told What to Do in U-Boat Attacks.

That the British Admiralty expects an increase of German submarine activity is shown by the warning, with instructions to passengers and crew, posted in the main companionway of the Cunarder Carmania, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday under command of J. T. W. Charles, Captain in the Royal Naval Reserve.

The notice, which was signed "Commander," read:

SUBMARINE ALARM.

Signal on ship's whistle—Two long blasts and two short blasts signify ship being chased or under danger of gun fire.

Passengers will go to boat stations with lifebelts on. Seamen told off for gun's crew will go to station. Remainder will prepare boats for lowering.

Firemen and trimmers will double up watches in stoke hole and engine room and raise all possible steam, all bulkhead doors being kept closed. Remainder of the men will go to boat stations or put out any fires that may occur.

The doctor will see to the removal of all sick persons from the hospitals, ready to be placed in the boats.

Safety of all depends on the strict observance of above instructions.

The Carmania is the first British liner to arrive here with the warning posted around her decks and companionways.

Surgeon A. W. McKenzie, Purser J. Lawler, two deck officers, and three engineers of the Carmania were on the Franconia when she was torpedoed in the Mediterranean a few weeks ago.

## DISCREDITS RATIONS RUMOR

### British Food Controller Calls It Unauthorized and Incorrect.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The statement made at Leicester last night by William C. Anderson, labor member of Parliament, that the United Kingdom at an early date would be put under a ration system provoked much discussion today, and there were rumors that the Royal Automobile Club, which the Government has requisitioned, was intended as headquarters for the distribution of food tickets.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Government Food Prices Committee, hence his statement gained credence. Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, however, tonight issued the following:

"The statement made by Mr. Anderson to the effect that the population of the country shortly would be put under a ration system is unauthorized and incorrect."

### Italian Guns Harass Austrians.

ROME, Jan. 29, (via London to the British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The War Oficfe today made the following announcement: "On the Trentino front the activity of the enemy in his defense works and means of transportation was hindered by our fire. On the Julian front there were the usual artillery actions and small patrol encounters, in which we took some prisoners."

### New Honorary Rank for Connaught.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—"The King has appointed the Duke of Connaught to be Colonel in Chief of the volunteer force," says an official announcement issued here today.

# PEACE IS SCORNED BY MEN IN TRENCHES

### Out of 10,000 British Sounded on German Proposal Only Five Favored It.

### MUST HAVE VICTORY FIRST

### Allies Will Dictate Terms, Not the Kaiser, Fighters in the Ranks Assert.

A few weeks after the publication of the German Government's peace proposal, which suggested a conference of the warring powers to discuss peace, the British military authorities in France sounded the enlisted men in the first-line trenches to ascertain their views as to the desirability of peace negotiations along the lines proposed by the Germans The views of nearly 10,000 men were obtained unofficially, without the men themselves being made aware that their replies were being taken for special scrutiny or were intended for record. When these replies were tabulated by the War Office, it was found that out of the 10,000 men, only five were in favor of peace negotiations on the German terms.

Out of every 1,000 men whose views were obtained there was found just one who was in favor of paying any attention to Germany's proposition. The other 1,590 favored a fight to a finish or a peace dictated by the Allies.

From official sources in London the remarks of some of the men were received by THE TIMES yesterday These expressions, it was, were selected at random and represented the average views of the men. Some of these replies follow:

Corporal, Loyal North Lancashires.—Yes, I have heard that there has been considerable excitement in Berlin over peace talk. Well, so far as I am concerned, it is only pure bluff. They are trying to catch us napping, but they won't get away with it, although I won't be much surprised if it does lead to peace in time.

**German Trap Is Suspected.**

Private, Hospital Corps, Ninth Corps.—It is all a part of the game. So they want peace. Well, they'll get it. Just wait until next Spring, for the Germans will get it then and they will get it badly well, too.

Private, Ammunition Column.—You ask me what I think about Germany's peace offer. I think that they know that they are beaten and now they are trying to fool the world, as they have been doing all along, with such talk as that they never did want any war. It is all a trap. The war may not last much longer, but it will end our way, not theirs.

Corporal, Thirty-sixth Division.—My answer is that just now we are all elated because of the good news from the front around Verdun. Verdun is a splendid answer to the arrogant terms of the German tyrant. Every blessed "Tommy" on the line knows that Gough Fritz is licked and now it is only a question of time until the job is finished.

Private, Sixteenth Division.—So the Kaiser has proposed peace! It is generally the nation that is getting beaten that asks for peace.

Private, 114th Brigade.—All of us cut here have wanted peace and have wanted it ever since the war started, but we haven't at any price or on the German terms. The Germans know that they never could have gone into Rumania but for the beastly weather that stopped us here on the Somme, and they also know that they are at the zenith of their power right now, and that from now on it will be a steady decline, so far as they are concerned.

Gunner, Forty-seventh Division—They want peace, do they? Well "Willie" will get it all right, but he will have to wait a bit longer. We may just as well as not have a few months more to do the job properly. Anyway, we have a lot more football matches to play yet.

Private, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—You tell me that the Kaiser wants peace now. Some say we ought to have peace, if it's the right kind, and others say we ought to fight until we get into Germany. For my part, I think we ought to get Fritz beaten good and well, much as I personally would like to see peace restored.

**Wants "To Finish Germany."**

Private, Ninth Corps—I have read the peace terms, as they are called, offered by Germany. It would be all right if it was a peace that would prevent a repetition of this war in a few years. In my opinion the only peace the Allies should entertain is one that will finish Germany once and for all.

Private, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—There should be just one answer to that talk from Berlin, and that is 'strafe the Boches.' This war has brought a lot of us to our senses. We live like rabbits in the ground, but we are happy and we can stick it out if the folks at home can. And we will.

Corporal, Twenty-fifth Division—I am strongly of the opinion that this war will soon be over. Oh, give it three months. The Germans are asking for peace, but I prefer stopping out here another twelve months to granting any peace on German terms. God willing, I hope to stick it out to a victorious end.

Corporal, Sixteenth Division—We must go on with the fight until we have thoroughly established that right goes before might.

Hospital Orderly, Sixteenth Division—Of course we will fight to a finish, and we have already got them beaten on this end.

Lance Corporal, Sixteenth Division—I have seen in the papers that the Kaiser is asking for peace, but I don't think there is any likelihood of it for some time to come, and when it does come I hope it will be of the unconditional surrender sort. Any way, it is up to us to keep at it until the German is fairly beaten.

Private, 109th Brigade—So far as the Kaiser's offer of peace is concerned, he might just as well keep it at home, for we are for a fight to a finish. If the Kaiser doesn't believe it, let him wait and see.

Private, Ninth Corps—I think the peace proposals as given out in Berlin absolutely ridiculous, and just about worthy of those who made them. Nobody wants peace more than I do, or, for that part, any of the rest of us, but to me we ought to have it on our own terms, even if we have to fight for two more years.

**What the Pacifists Say.**

These are the answers of the five who favored peace now:

Private, Twenty-fifth Division—I hope that we have a conference and that peace comes, for we are all fed up with war. If some of the "big guns" had to do what we do they'd want it too.

Private, 115th Brigade—I only wish peace would come. I have had enough.

Private, 140th Brigade—I would like some of the people in England to come out here and see the conditions under which we carry on this war. I think a good many would alter their opinions. I wish either the Germans or us would chuck it up, for it's a monotonous job.

Private, 114th Brigade—I see the Germans have offered peace. I hope it's true and that I will get home soon.

The fifth man who favored peace now expressed a wish that Lloyd-George might come to the front and live for a while the life of the trenches. If he did, the soldier added, he would "say something different and not so full of force."

## LASHES AMERICA IN CANADA.

### Poultney Bigelow Ridicules Our Consular Service and Our Neutrality

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 29.—The Consular service of the United States was condemned by Poultney Bigelow, American author, in an address here today before the Canadian Club. He also ridiculed the American Government's neutrality.

Mr. Biggelow declared the American Consular service comprised "broken-down, wheezy, political bosses, worn-out lawyers and dentists, broken brokers, men who could not earn a living at any honest or respectable business."

"These are the men I find I have to go to as representing the majesty of my nation, and I have to sew my pockets up before I enter their offices," he asserted. "Then I have to turn from their door and go to the British Consulate to get what I want."

Mr. Bigelow asserted that in an effort to preserve "benevolent neutrality" in the war the United States is afflicted with a "clammy palsy." The motto "In God we trust," he declared, illuminated the American cent but nothing else. If Great Britain "lost hold" upon the United States, Mr. Bigelow told the Canadians, German gunboats would "sail up the Hudson and Mississippi and sweep everything before them."

"Then we will come crawling and whining to Montreal and Toronto for protection," he added.

## TERMINAL ENGINEERS' CLUB.

### New Society Means to Encourage Study of Freight Problems.

The Society of Terminal Engineers has just been chartered to promote the study of terminal engineering and mechanical freight handling as a specialty.

The organization has three grades of membership—members, associate, and junior. The member grade is open to professors of civil and mechanical engineering, and engineers specializing in terminal work. Associate membership applies to officers and others connected with concerns manufacturing freight handling appliances and terminal equipment, and those whose work and interests enable them to co-operate in the aims of the society. Junior members comprise recent graduates who will specialize in terminal engineering and young engineers.

The partial organization so far effected is: President, H. McL. Harding, New York; Vice Presidents, General W. H. Bixby, U. S. A., Washington, and John Meigs, Philadelphia; Treasurer, W. J. Barney, New York; Secretary, J. Leonard, New York.

The office of the Secretary is at 1,133 Broadway.

# RUSSIANS CAPTURED 1,000 IN MOLDAVIA

### 30 German Officers Among the Prisoners Taken on the Rumanian Front.

### TURKS REPLACE GERMANS

### Only a Few Divisions That Are Not Moslems or Austrians Left in This Theatre of War.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29, (via London.)—In Saturday's battle northeast of Jacobeni, in Moldavia, on the northern end of the Rumanian front, Russian troops captured thirty officers and more than 1,000 men, the War Office announced today. The official statement follows:

During the battle of Saturday northeast of Jacobeni, southwest of Kimpolung, our detachments took prisoner thirty officers and more than 1,000 men.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian attacks delivered on the Austro-Hungarian lines in the Meste Canesoi sector, on the northern end of the Rumanian front, were beaten off, Army Headquarters announced today. Elsewhere in the Rumanian war theatre there was quiet, says the statement, which reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the Meste Canesoi sector the enemy kept up a strong fire during the night. Two Russian attacks failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—THE TIMES correspondent with the Rumanian army, telegraphing Jan. 24, says:

"The general situation on this front is a stalemate for the present. All enemy efforts during the last two weeks have been checked with great losses by the Russo-Rumanian armies, which are holding a fixed front on the line of the Trotus and Sereth. The line is at present so strong that the enemy seems unable to strike another blow. The enemy realizes that this is the case and appears to have decided to withdraw part of his forces from this front, where only four or five German divisions remain. The rest of the German forces have been relieved by Turkish and Austrian troops.

"On the front south of Galatz and in the Trotus valley no Bulgarian unit is left except some artillery.

"Very rough weather hinders any kind of operations on a considerable scale. I saw some recently captured German prisoners who appeared absolutely unprepared for a Winter campaign, all wearing very thin Summer clothes. Some died on the road while marching to internment camps, and the deaths among them would certainly be more frequent but for the fact that the Rumanian soldiers who escort them often lend them their own coats."

## RAID TURKS' LINES IN GALICIA.

### Russians Demolish Trenches and Repulse Counterattacks.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29, (via London to British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—In their offensive movement in Galicia, south of Brzazany, the Russians captured and blew up a number of trenches held by the Turks, afterward withdrawing to the original Russian lines, where attacks launched by the Turks were twice repulsed.

The text of the statement reads:

In the Riga region the enemy's activity was limited to fire directed upon our trenches.

Southwest of the village of Potutory, six and two-thirds miles south of Brzazany, our troops on Friday night gained possession after bayonet fighting of the enemy's first line trenches. Notwithstanding a number of desperate counterattacks by the Turks, which were repulsed with great enemy losses, our troops exploded six enemy mine galleries, demolished his trenches and withdrew to our original positions. After this, the Turks twice attacked our detachments, but were beaten back. During our occupation of the enemy's trenches we captured one officer and twenty-eight men of the Turkish rank and file.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—In the fighting along the northern end of the Russo-Galician front, in the region of the River Aa, the Germans have increased the number of Russian prisoners to twenty officers and 2,700 men, the Overseas News Agency says. They also have captured twenty-one machine guns and two mine throwers.

"There was less activity on both sides of the Aa on Wednesday night," says the news agency, "but on Thursday morning the Russians resumed the attack, bringing in fresh throops. The Russians were mown down by the German fire. The gaps in their ranks were filled with new reserves, who were sent to certain death. Their attempts to pierce the German line were futile.

"On the western bank of the river German troops attacked, notwithstanding deep snow, and captured all the main positions. Renewed Russian attacks on Friday were repulsed."

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In Galicia yesterday the Russians attacked with strong forces positions held by Turkish troops on the Zlota Lipa River. Today's official announcement says the Russians were repulsed. Following is the statement:

Front of Prince Leopold.—On the River Aa (Riga region) cloudy weather and a snowstorm limited the fighting activities.

Turkish troops of the Fifteenth Corps, which is distinguished for its valor, repulsed on the Zlota Lipa Russian attacks which were launched with strong masses after a heavy fire. At one place a speedy counterattack cleared a Turkish trench of the enemy, while in pursuing him a number of prisoners was taken.

German raiding troops on the Narayuvka (Galicia) brought back nine prisoners from a Russian position.

## TO SPEND LESLIE MONEY.

### Suffrage Corporation Formed to Administer $500,000 Fund.

A corporation to be called the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission is to control the money left to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Suffrage Alliance, by Mrs. Frank Leslie, for use in suffrage work. This was announced yesterday by Mrs. Catt at the National Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue. The commission will be formed at once to take charge of the $500,000 which the executors of the estate are soon to hand over to Mrs. Catt as the first installment of the money she is to receive as residuary legatee.

The whole of Mrs. Leslie's legacy will be used for some specific purpose, Mrs. Catt said yesterday, the greater amount to go toward the establishment of a National Bureau of Suffrage Education.

"The money will in no circumstances be used for the overhead or running expenses of the national or State associations," Mrs. Catt asserted. "The national association and its auxiliaries now raise and expend about $1,000,000 a year. To use the Leslie bequest as a substitute for money which is now raised and expended through regular channels would in no sense be an aid to the cause. No suffragist will be excused from contributions on account of this bequest and the commission. The money will be used to do things which the allied suffrage associations are not able to do with their present revenues."

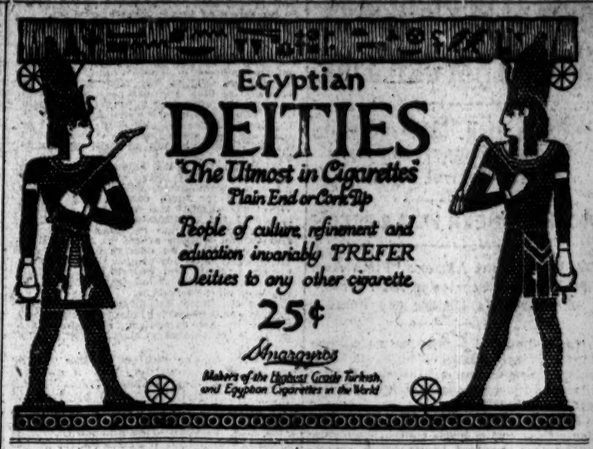
The incorporators of the commission will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, Illinois.

## 'NOT GUILTY'--BRECKINRIDGE

### Former Aid to District Attorney Pleads to Indictment.

Lucian P. Breckinridge, former Special Assistant District Attorney, who was recently mentioned in the Swann-Delehanty controversy, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to an indictment charging him with soliciting and accepting a bribe from an employers' association which was affected by a strike. Mr. Breckinridge at that time was prosecuting cases of violence growing out of the strike. The charges against him were brought by District Attorney Swann.

At the request of Edward A. G. Wylie, associated with Martin W. Littleton, Mr. Breckinridge's counsel, the court granted a ten-day extension in which to make the usual motions to dismiss or inspect the Grand Jury minutes.



## PLEDGES $500,000 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Continued from Page 1.

amount from the owners of the mines. Other large sums had been received from unexpected sources, and up to the end of January the commission had spent $250,000,000.

"Today our budget calls for eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars a month," he said, "if we are not to reduce the food supply of these people. We are receiving $14,000,000 a month from the allied Governments—there is no hope for an increase of this and there is always the dread possibility that we may lose it altogether. In any event, we are from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a month short. We have to raise this money by public charity.

"The Belgians have come to look upon the Americans as their sole saviors: to look upon the American flag as the flag which is fighting to protect them. Within six weks I have visited a station in the slums of Brussels where 1,500 children are fed daily. The children were sitting down to their meal, and when they saw me they rose and feebly sang the first stanza of 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Now, knowing that the food supply was not American, I could feel nothing but shame."

Mr. Hoover brought out that America had contributed only $9,000,000 toward the relief of Belgium and France.

"Now, gentlemen," he went on, "this matter is of more importance even than the feeding of the 1,250,000 children, important as that may be. This relief has come to be America's greatest exhibit in Europe. We want to give a demonstration of that great humanity which we know runs through our people, and if we succeed it will be because we have received the support of the American people instead of being forgotten."

In connection with the scheme to obtain monthly contributions it is understood that every industry that has profited by the war will be called upon. Each of the 1,200 members of the club will be a committee of one, and go to work to get these contributions. The mining industry, in which the great majority of the members are interested, will be drawn upon in particular.

Among those at the dinner were August Belmont, W. B. Thompson, Charles D. Alexander, H. B. White, Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul; Oscar S. Straus, William C. Potter, William C. Cornwell, Albert J. Seligman, John M. Chapman, Charles F. Rand, John De Saulles, B. M. Baruch, Buron Alfred von Ropp, Harvey E. Small, J. E. Thompson, Garrett Mott, J. Robinson-Duff, Max Pam, Max Atwater, R. M. Atwater, H. E. Dodge, Edgar Rickard, C. T. Morgan, Walter Trent, E. P. Mathewson, Thomas S. Deering, and Roswell H. Johnson.

Before the dinner there was a reception. Among those who attended and met Mr. Hoover were Otto H. Kahn, Mortimer L. Schiff, A. Lewisohn, Frank A. Vanderlip, R. D. Wyckoff, and J. T. Clarke.

## AUGUSTE RODIN HAS GRIP.

### Sculptor Weak, Owing to Age and Severity of Attack.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, is seriously ill with the grippe.

According to the latest bulletin the malady is following its normal course but, owing to the sculptor's great age, and the severity of the attack, the patient is very weak.

Pathe Freres Phonograph Co., Brooklyn. Helmle & Corbett, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

Purchasing a contractor's service is not so very different from buying any other commodity—record and reputation count most.

602 concrete contracts well built and without a penalty for delay—this is Turner's record.

TURNER Construction Co

For breakfast drink a small glass of Welch's (iced).

Try this tomorrow in place of the usual morning fruit.

Delicious, refreshing, appetizing, invigorating.

Welch's THE NATIONAL DRINK

Electricity

GENERATORS turn machine power into electrical energy. Motors turn electricity into machine power—the individual motor for driving the individual tool is the solution of the driving power problem.

Crocker-Wheeler Motors run day and night.

*Made to wear—not to repair.*

Consult us on your power problems.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY Ampere, N. J.


# LAWSON'S CHARGES DENIED BY BANKERS

Continued from Page 1.

fact. I never mentioned the Secretary's name in any connection."

"In point of fact," said Mr. Whipple, "what are your relations with Secretary McAdoo?"

**Intimacy with McAdoo Lapsed.**

Mr. Fisk thereupon described them from their beginning in 1902 or 1903 when "at Mr. McAdoo's solicitation" Harvey Fisk & Sons had financed the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company. "I was thrown into close association with him for a number of years," he said, "until he became Secretary of the Treasury. Since then our paths have seldom crossed except in strictly business affairs involving his special functions as Secretary."

"In connection with the closing up of Mr. McAdoo's business affairs prior to his taking his portfolio," said Mr. Whipple, "did you have anything to do?"

"Mr. McAdoo felt," said the witness, "that in accepting the appointment he wished to take up the duties with all his personal affairs in—to use the homely expression—apple-pie order. He came to see me to discuss the matter, and we decided that all his small loans—perhaps half a dozen—had better be liquidated before he took up his duties. We advanced to Mr. McAdoo sufficient money to assemble all his debts, and took the collateral which he had pledged, with instructions to liquidate as rapidly as possible. This was done, particularly with his small holdings of trust company and bank stock, which he was especially anxious should be sold at once. The last transaction was on the 15th of January, 1914; the loan was made on the 1st of March, 1913. The total loan was about $112,000. I have a memorandum—"

At this point Representative Garrett of Tennessee interjected:

"I think it is correct to go into the matters on the Stock Exchange, but as far as baring Mr. McAdoo's private affairs here, I think it is not necessary."

The Republican committeemen agreed to this, and Mr. Whipple went on to ask if Mr. Fisk had had any relations with Mr. McAdoo since March 4, 1913, except these.

**Denies Influence in Cabinet.**

"There have been none," said Mr. Fisk, "as my memory serves me. If anything, it was some trivial amount, a thousand or two, which he gave to me for investment for one of his children or something. Our social relations have continued."

Q.—Have you or your concern had a speculative account, or any account, in which you have been dividing the profits with a "Senator O" and Mr. McAdoo? A.—Neither directly nor indirectly nor by inference. I have no knowledge of anything of the kind.

Q.—Have you ever conversed with Mr. McAdoo, "Senator O," or any other person about this? A.—I never have.

Q.—Have you ever during the last four years made any request of Secretary McAdoo to do this or that for you, to come to New York or anything? A.—I never have. I have leaned backward not to have such relations. We never had any privileges which any firm in the United States might not have received.

Q.—Did you ever at any time say that you had, or had had, such absolute control over any member of the Cabinet as to get him out of bed on the telephone and maybe bring him to New York? A.—I never made any such claim, or inferred or imagined or started it. I had only such control inasmuch as you could bring any friend to the telephone.

Then, in response to questions as to his firm's method of getting information from Washington, Mr. Fisk said that for many years Joel Sarvis, a correspondent of The Wall Street Journal, had acted for Harvey Fisk & Sons in the transfer of Government bonds in Washington.

"He was supposed to keep us advised of the proceedings of Congress," said the witness, "and anything that might vitally affect values. He reports to us exactly as to the newspaper which he represents."

Mr. Fisk could not remember the name of Sarvis's successor, who took up the double duty on Sarvis's death three years ago. Correspondence produced later showed that this man's name was John Boyle, and his letterhead indicated that he acted as correspondent for The Wall Street Journal and the Exchange Telegraph Company of London, and for Harvey Fisk & Sons. Mr. Fisk denied that he had received at any time in November or December "any knowledge, hint or suggestion" as to the administration's purpose to issue a peace note. Then Mr. Whipple turned over the witness to members of the committee, and Mr. Fisk said that he first knew of the President's note by reading it in the newspapers, "or on the ticker—I call that the newspapers."

"Would it not challenge your attention as a very important matter?" asked Representative Campbell.

"I was uptown, and don't think I saw it till after the close of business that day. It was of no concern to me at the moment, as I wasn't operating in the Exchange particularly."

"Did you hear," asked Representative Bennet, "that about the 18th or 19th or 20th large operators were lying on the market?"

"No, Sir; not any special operators."

"Was there any reason, from the ticker or otherwise, to think that the market was overbought?"

"I think it was ready for a violent drop, and only looking for an excuse."

**Suggests Jail for Lawson.**

The committeemen also questioned him as to a conversation with Mr. White about the middle of December with relation to the financing of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company. Mr. Fisk said that Mr. White had spoken of it and brought some documents to his office.

"I turned them over to the statistical department," he said.

Mr. Campbell brought out the fact that when the committee subpoenaed Mr. Fisk to come to Washington he had called up the McAdoo mansion. "But a clerk told me he was busy," he said, "and later in the day I received a letter in which he said that it was only wise and proper that we should have no communication of any sort till the leak inquiry was over."

Mr. Fisk got an opportunity to make a voluntary statement.

"This statement of Mr. Lawson's," said the witness, with eager emphasis, "on the basis of his supposed interview with Mr. White has gone broadcast throughout the country, reflecting on the reputation of an old established house. I think and believe that Mr. Lawson should be almost taken at his word and put behind the bars on the basis of perjury, for wantonly handling the name of a reputable citizen as he has handled mine. If it is a disordered brain, and it looks to be, perhaps the good Lord will take care of it in his own way."

Mr. Fisk told of the leasing of the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for a year and a half at $39,000 for the first year and $41,000 for each year thereafter, with the privilege of leasing for ten years more. The bank moved into the Equitable Building last May, at the expiration of the original eighteen months' term.

**When White and Lawson Dined.**

Through a misunderstanding Archibald S. White, head of the banking firm of White & Co. of 11 Pine Street, was late in arriving.

When he finally appeared there began a long-drawn-out exchange of queries and answers in which Mr. Whipple again and again went back over portions of the witness' testimony and repeated them, questioning him on one phase and another of his relations with the persons who had previously been named in the inquiry. He said he had known Mr. Fisk for some years, and recalled the interview about the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company. He had known Mr. Lawson two or three years socially, he said, and in the last four months had been seeing him more frequently than before. There was mention of an evening at Delmonico's when Mr. Lawson entertained the witness at dinner.

"Was there any discussion of stock markets," said Mr. Whipple, "as affected by current events or as they might be affected by future events?"

"Mr. Lawson was an entertaining talker, and I was much amused by his views and reminiscences. They were mainly, reminiscences, but occasionally opinions on the future, and everything from the war to the general market conditions."

Mr. White couldn't remember if any other person had ever been present at these interviews, except possibly Mr. Lawson's secretary—a being whom he was careful to differentiate from Mr. Lawson's confidential man, McSweeney. He said he never operated in the stock market, had no business interests in common with Mr. Lawson, and had heard from him "only general statements of his opinion as to whether the market was going up or down."

"Did you talk with him about participating in the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company?" asked Mr. Whipple.

"He suggested that he would undertake to market the stock."

"Where?"

"He didn't say how or where," said the witness.

Then the questioning shifted to Mr. White's last visit to Washington, when he was subpoenaed by the Rules Committee, but arrived after the hearing had adjourned. "I saw Mr. Lawson in the hotel lobby," said the witness, "and he said he was sorry to bring me down. Later, as I was leaving, I talked to him ten or fifteen minutes in the station. Then I got aboard the sleeping car, and the next morning as I was leaving Mr. Lawson walked out of the stateroom at the end of it. How he got there I don't know," added the witness, with apparent amazement at the Lawsonian ubiquity. "I walked up to the street with him after that."

**Fisk, Fireworks, and Romance.**

"Did you talk with him about the investigations?"

"Why, yes," said Mr. White. "He talked about it—millions and billions of explanations, and fireworks in general."

Then Mr. Whipple read Mr. Lawson's testimony in which he was represented as addressing Mr. White as "Archie," and Mr. White was quoted as telling the stories about Pliny Fisk.

"All romance," said the witness. "I never had such conversations with Mr. Fisk or Mr. Lawson—never addressed either of them by their Christian names."

"Did Mr. Lawson say to you what was read?"

"He did not, nor any word of it."

"What did he say to you about the leak?"

"Everything imaginable. He had no information about the leak or the alleged leak, no information about any of these matters which I had read in the newspapers. I don't recall that he made any specific mention of the leak. He alleged that there was information in the possession of certain people in New York which they had used to their advantage, but he mentioned no names."

It took a long time to get Mr. White down to the subject of his friendship with the German Ambassador. Along the devious route there was talk of a meeting with Mr. Lawson in the office of H. Content & Co., and a denial that the witness had ever met Bernard Baruch, with whom he said he had only a slight acquaintance, in Harry Content's office.

"Have you any acquaintance in diplomatic circles?" asked Mr. Whipple.

"Oh, yes."

Q.—Have you any acquaintance with any Ambassadors or Ministers?

A.—I have been personally acquainted with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, for several years.

Q.—Do you know any one else connected with the German Embassy?

A.—No.

Q.—Any other Ambassadors?

A.—I have met Mr. Noan.

**Bernstorff Was His Guest.**

It was concluded that this referred to Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador.

Q.—Did you meet Count von Bernstorff more than once during October, November, and December?

A.—I recall meeting him when the Countess arrived from Europe. I have seen him at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and at my home.

Q.—Were other persons present?

A.—At my home, the family; no one else.

Q.—Who else was present at the meetings at the Ritz-Carlton?

A.—On one occasion, Mr. George McAneny.

Q.—Did you introduce him to Count von Bernstorff?

A.—Oh, no; there are very old friends.

Q.—Did you introduce anybody to Count von Bernstorff?

A.—I don't remember. I may have introduced any one who was with me at the time. It was perfectly natural.

Q.—Can't you recall any one?

A.—No, but if you will give me the name you want I shall be glad to tell you.

Q.—I am not asking for any name. But I should think the introduction of some one to so distinguished a gentleman would remain in your mind."

A.—If it had any particular significance it would.

Q.—If you had presented Mr. Lawson to him you would remember it?

A.—I never presented Mr. Lawson to Count von Bernstorff.

Q.—Did you ever arrange a meeting between Mr. Lawson and Count von Bernstorff to take place at the Ritz-Carlton?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever say anything about such a meeting?

A.—I recall that once Mr. McSweeney asked me if I could arrange for Mr. Lawson to meet Count von Bernstorff, and I told him to make his own arrangements. I don't know if they met.

Q.—When was that?

A.—I should think it was a year and a half or two years ago.

The witness stuck to this estimate of the time despite repeated questioning, and persisted that he did not know anything about such a meeting, if it had ever occurred.

Mr. White said that he knew Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who started a peace rumor last October, but said he was quite positive he had had no communication with him in several months, and thought it probable that he had not discussed this peace rumor with Mr. Lawson.

"Did you ever introduce Mr. Sabin to any of your friends in the diplomatic service?" asked Mr. Whipple

10 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar Granulated
Sold in 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons
Your coffee tastes better when you—
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

# REFUGEES' CARAVAN FOLLOWS PERSHING

### More Than 1,500, on Foot or in Vehicles, March in Great Cloud of Dust.

### STRUNG OUT FOR FIVE MILES

### Mormons, Chinese and Natives Seek Asylum in America—Army Goes Unhindered.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 29.—More than 1,500 refugees, carrying such of their personal possessions as could be transported, followed the American expeditionary force when the troops began the march out of Mexico, it was said today by a cattleman arriving from the interior. Stretched out for more than five miles behind General Pershing's column, enveloped in a great cloud of dust, they are proceeding on foot toward the border, and some are in prairie schooners and automobiles.

Following the American refugees, most of whom are Mormon colonists in vehicles, are walking hundreds of Chinese and Mexicans who had no means of transportation to the United States. Many are driving milk cows ahead of them in their flight from the beautiful Casas Grandes Valley, as they fear will be ravaged by bandits when the American troops are out of the way.

The head of the troop column was expected to reach Ojo Federico tonight and camp near the waterholes there, forty miles north of Colonia Dublan. From Ojo Federico to Tres Papelotes (Three Windmills) is considered the worst part of the journey to the border. There is no water in this stretch of twenty miles. Many of the refugees on foot are expected to suffer on this part of the trip but.

National Guard encampments here which have been abandoned since the troops went home will be used to house the refugees. A large number of vacant tent houses and mess shacks at the camp of the Pennsylvania troops have been offered to the Mormon leaders.

General Pershing's column is expected to reach Laguna de Palomas by Friday. A review will be held there Sunday, and the march into Columbus, a distance of seven miles, is expected to take place Monday.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 29.—Confirmation of the occupation of El Valle by Villa forces was received here tonight from Casas Grandes. It was said the Villa troops moved up from Namiquipa, where they had been awaiting the departure of the American punitive expedition before occupying the town.

Villa followers also were reported to have been seen in the vicinity of Santa Sofia, on the Mexico-Northwestern Railroad, thirty-five miles from Ojo Federico, where the United States soldiers were expected to camp tonight.

A freight train left here tonight for Casas Grandes to bring out any remaining refugees and the property of the Mormons and others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The War Department today was notified in dispatches from Major Gen. Funston that the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition in Mexico was progressing satisfactorily, and the last troops should cross the border next Monday. A statement made public said:

"General Pershing's movement continues without incident and according to schedule. He will probably cross the border a week from today."

The text of the withdrawal order is withheld by the department, but it is known that it contains specific directions for the conduct of the movement, including instructions to be followed on any contingency that may arise. It reached General Pershing early Sunday.

## BROOKLYN JEWS GET $5,000.

### Committee Aims to Raise $200,000 All Told in a Week.

Daniel Goldberg, Secretary of the Brooklyn Jewish Volunteer Relief Committee, announced last night that $5,000, mostly in $5 to $25 contributions, had been added yesterday to the $50,000 subscribed and pledged at the meeting in the Academy of Music on Sunday night.

He said that the committee had decided to send out 20,000 letters to Brooklynites in the endeavor to collect $200,000 by next Sunday night, when the week's campaign will end. This will be Brooklyn's contribution to the $10,000,000 fund for the relief of Jews in Europe.

### Celebrate Lord Amherst's Birth.

At the annual dinner of the Amherst College alumni held in Delmonico's last night, Lawrence F. Abbott declared that while Americans individually were perhaps the most capable in the world, nevertheless socially he believed they were the most inefficient. While admitting that one of the perils of a social efficiency patterned after the German idea was despotism, Mr. Abbott believed that an increase of authority would increase the efficiency of this nation. The dinner also marked the 170 hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lord Jeffery Amherst. The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Alexander Mackelchan, President of Amherst, and Bruce Barton were among the speakers.

### New Yorker Killed by a Train.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 29.—C. E. Churchill, said to be a prominent business man of New York City, was killed by a train west of Rawlins, Wyo., late today.

C. E. Churchill, head of an advertising agency in this city, was on a business trip out West. It was said at his home last night. No word of his death, however, had been received by his family here.

Helps to Relieve stomach troubles
Drink Moxie Water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.
7-20-4
Advance in price is an assurance to the smoker that the uniform high standard of this famous 10c. Cigar will be maintained.

# MRS. SANGER DEFIES COURTS BEFORE 3,000

### Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Pledges Support in Her Birth-Control Fight.

### WOMEN CHEER HER SPEECH

### Dr. Mary Hunt Attacks "Fifth Ave. Doctors" for Service to Rich Which She Says Is Denied the Poor.

Three thousand persons in mass meeting at Carnegie Call last night started a concerted movement for the repeal of the law forbidding the dissemination of birth control knowledge.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, in whose trial for conducting a birth control clinic decision was reserved in Brooklyn yesterday, made a speech in which she threw all caution aside and removed all doubt as to her purpose when she declared, while the crowd cheered her wildly, that she had devoted her life to the cause of voluntary motherhood, and would continue to fight for birth control, courts or no courts, workhouse or no workhouse. Mrs. Sanger is a sister of Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who is on a hunger strike in the Blackwell's Island workhouse, serving a thirty days' sentence.

Most of the crowd were women—women of all classes, old, young, poor, and rich. The two upper galleries were filled, because the admission charge there was only 25 cents. The admission on the lower floor, which was two-thirds filled, was 75 cents. The boxes, which were allotted by subscription, were filled with richly dressed persons, many of them socially prominent. The money from the admissions, with deductions for the hall, went for a fund to pay lawyers to fight the anti-birth control measure in the courts and at Albany. The leaders of the "cause" said that if it had not rained and kept away poor people the hall would have been filled.

There was no age limit to the admission. Many girls were in the audience who might have been high school students—few of them had escorts. The spirit of the crowd was bubbling. Every mention of the name of Mrs. Sanger and of Mrs. Byrne brought prolonged cheers.

#### Police Do Not Interfere.

The promoters of the meeting had expected trouble with the police over the distribution of the first number of The Birth Control Review, published by the New York State Birth Control League. But no one interfered while the ushers sold the magazine at 15 cents a copy.

Dr. Mary Hunt, a well-known physician, made an attack on "Fifth Avenue doctors," who, she said, practiced birth control in their own families and in the families of their rich patients, but stood in the way of poor women obtaining that knowledge.

Miss Helen Todd, who presided, introduced Mrs. Sanger as a woman who, with Mrs. Byrne, "was making a bridge over which womankind could pass to freedom."

It was noted that Mrs. Sanger departed from the prepared copy of her speech in that she was not so severe on the judiciary as she had intended to be. She had evidently prepared her speech in the conviction that she was to be found guilty yesterday afternoon.

"I come to you tonight," she said "from a crowded courtroom, from a vortex of persecution. I come not from the stake of Salem, where women were burned for blasphemy, but from the shadow of Blackwell's Island, where women are tortured for 'obscenity.'

#### Emancipation for Workers.

"Birth control is the one means by which the working man shall find emancipation. I was one of eleven children. My mother died when I was 17 because she had had too many children and had worked herself to death. I became a nurse to help support my family, and I soon discovered that 75 per cent. of the diseases of men and women are due to sex ignorance. I determined that when I was able I would do what I could to solve that problem. I found that the average person was as ignorant of sex matters as our most primitive ancestors. There has been progress in every department of our lives except in the most important—creation. So I came to the conclusion that the greatest good I could do was to help poor women to have fewer children to be brought up in want and poverty. I threw my nurse's bag away and swore I would take it up no more. I went to Europe and studied the birth control clinics there and came back to America to do what I could.

#### Hits at the Colonel.

"Colonel Roosevelt goes all about the country telling people to have large families and he is neither arrested nor molested. But can he tell me why I got sixty-three letters in one week from poor mothers in Oyster Bay asking me for birth control information? No woman can call herself free until she can choose the time she will become a mother.

"My purpose in life is to arouse sentiment for the repeal of the law, State and Federal. It is we women who have paid for the folly of this law, and it is up to us to repeal it. It is only by birth control that woman can prepare with her brother, for the emancipation of the race."

Dr. Mary Hunt said there were three classes of women for whom birth control seemed to her imperative—the tubercular woman, and those with kidney and heart disease and the insane.

"And I, the doctor, am told that I cannot help these women," she added. "What sort of law is that? I have every regard for the little woman with the great soul down there on Blackwell's Island fighting a fight for all women.

"The great injustice of the situation was shown the other night at the meeting of the County Medical Society when one of the doctors who opposed birth control said on the floor that he practiced it and at any time was liable to indictment and imprisonment. He told the truth. And what is more, the doctors of New York practice in their own families what they deny less fortunate families. The average child rate of a large number of physicians in New York, all married on an average of sixteen years, was found to be about one child. They practice birth control among the women who can pay for it, and the poor women can go hang. But down on the east side, where my clinic is, we cannot do those things, because the woman policeman would soon find it out and arrest us, and we could do no more of the good we now do."

Miss Todd read a set of resolutions which said in part:

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the action of the District Attorney and judicial officers of Kings County in denying to Mrs. Sanger her right to trial by jury and to Mrs. Byrne a stay of sentence pending her appeal to a higher court, and also refusing to hear medical and sociological testimony so that these cases might be tried on the merits of the vital human issues involved and not on legal technicalities; and

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to that brave champion of the American womanhood, Ethel Byrne, in her martyrdom for birth control, and protest vigorously against the cruel and arbitrary action of the Commissioner of Correction, Burdette G. Lewis, in denying to her friends and relative access to her bedside.

Resolved, That we declare our firm determination to do our utmost to secure such change in State and Federal laws as shall put birth control knowledge within the reach of all who need it.

Resolved, That we pledge to Margaret Sanger our unwavering moral and financial support in her campaign to establish the principle of voluntary motherhood in this country.

Relative to the subject matter of the resolution, it may be said that Mrs. Sanger has been indicted by a Grand Jury, and will have a trial by jury, in addition to the Special Sessions hearing, and also that at the trial yesterday Presiding Justice Freschi did ask for medical testimony, which was not forthcoming from either side.

# JUSTICES IN DOUBT IN SANGER CASE

### Birth-Control Advocate Expected Conviction, but Court Reserves Decision.

On the ground that articles which might be employed for birth control might also be employed for legitimate purposes, the Justices of Special Sessions in Brooklyn reserved decision yesterday in the case of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who conducted a birth control clinic at 46 Amboy Street, Williamsburg, for participation in which her sister, Mrs. Ethel Byrne, was convicted and is now serving 30 days in the workhouse. The favorable attitude of the court was a complete surprise to Mrs. Sanger, who had said early in the day that she expected to be convicted. The case of Vania Mendell, who was a clerk in the clinic, was continued until Feb. 28.

It was at the end of the submission of the evidence that Presiding Justice Freschi, without suggestion from counsel for the defense, asked Assistant District Attorney Cooper for proof that Mrs. Sanger had sold or had in her possession for sale certain articles, then in court, for illegitimate purposes. He said that, they might, according to law, be used under a special prescription, and that the mere possession of the articles was not conclusive proof, under rules of evidence, that Mrs. Sanger intended them to be used illegally.

After much argument between Justice Freschi and the District Attorneys, followed by a conference of the Justices, Justice Freschi said:

"This is a very close case. The court will reserve decision and ask both sides to submit briefs."

The court that convicted Mrs. Byrne for participation in the activities of the same clinic was composed of Justices O'Keefe, Herrman, and Garvin, presiding. Yesterday the court was Justices O'Keefe, Herrman, with Freschi presiding. The latter alone expressed his opinions, but all agreed to reserve decision.

It had been testified in the case of Mrs. Byrne that she had sold one of the articles. There was no such proof against Mrs. Sanger.

The case of Miss Mindell was first called. Miss Margaret Whitehurst, a woman detective, was the first witness to take the stand, after a motion by I. Goldstein, her counsel, to dismiss the charge had been denied. Miss Whitehurst said that on Oct. 25 last she had gone to Amboy Street. She described the two rooms of the clinic and their contents. She said that Miss Mindell was at a desk registering women, and that thirty registered in twenty-five minutes. These were charged 10 cents each. She said Miss Mindell always asked the applicant whether she was married or single, but registered all regardless of the answer. Then, Miss Whitehurst said, she was registered. The register was introduced in evidence.

The woman detective then testified that she bought an article and medicine from Mrs. Byrne, and that she bought from Miss Mindell for 25 cents a book entitled "What Every Girl Should Know."

Justice Freschi said he would be unwilling to pass on the case until he had read this. He was informed by Mr. Goldstein that the book had been in circulation ten years. It was written by Mrs. Sanger. The Justice said he would have to read it anyway. He then put the case over until Feb. 28.

When Mrs. Sanger's case was called there was a long argument by Mr. Goldstein to the effect that a subsequent Grand Jury indictment of Mrs. Sanger had destroyed the jurisdiction of the Special Sessions bench, but the court held that the offenses charged were different and overruled the motion.

Miss Whitehurst was the first witness against Mrs. Sanger. She said that she had gone to the clinic on Oct. 26 last, and had walked into the rear room to find Mrs. Sanger, confronting three women, holding an appliance, which she sleeved, with many others, which were offered in evidence. She said she told Mrs. Sanger at the time that she was under arrest. Then, she testified, Mrs. Sanger said:

"I am going to break the law, because it is unconstitutional."

None of the witnesses testified that they had paid or had seen any money paid to Mrs. Sanger. The court ordered that the lawyers submit briefs by Friday.

## MRS. BYRNE FED REGULARLY.

### Continues to Offer No Resistance When Food Is Administered.

When is a hunger strike not a hunger strike?

That is a question which Commissioner of Correction Lewis yesterday referred for reply to Mrs. Ethel Byrne, the birth control advocate, who has been on a "hunger strike" in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island for the last seven days, during three of which she had been fed by the insertion of a rubber tube down her throat and the pouring of liquid nourishment through it. When "meal time" came yesterday morning she voluntarily swallowed the tube, but when in the afternoon the physicians suggested that she take the two pints of nourishment from a glass, she replied that she couldn't do that and "be true to the cause."

"But nobody would know," Commissioner Lewis quoted the doctors as saying.

"Then I would not be true to myself," Mrs. Byrne replied. "Nobody else might know about it; but I would, and I would not be following out the course I have laid down."

"Then Mrs. Byrne appears to be conscientious in her hunger strike?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Yes," he said, "she appears to be a very conscientious woman."

"For the enlightenment of those who continue to complain that Mrs. Byrne is fed by force," continued the Commissioner, "I wish to say that she voluntarily swallowed the food-conveying tube herself today. She will continue to be fed twice a day until it becomes necessary to feed her three times a day."

The bulletin issued yesterday showed Mrs. Byrne was almost in a normal condition.

## $10 A WEEK TO SUPPORT 13.

### Court Holds Man to Blame for Family's Size and Must Pay for It.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn decided yesterday that Mrs. May R. Bassman, who became ill through her efforts to support her family of eleven children on her husband's income of $10 a week, was entitled to a separation. He ordered her husband to take care of the children and to pay Mrs. Bassman $4 a week.

Joseph G. Bassman, the husband, is a singer and entertainer at cafés on the east side, and has never been able to earn, according to his testimony, which his wife could not disprove, more than $10 a week, while he usually averaged between $30 and $40 a month. The couple have been married thirteen years, and have had in that time eleven children, the last two being twins. Testimony was introduced to show that Mrs. Bassman had been suffering from a weak heart, brought on by her onerous household duties and bad living conditions. Justice Shearn interrupted the trial, when the case was first brought before him, to have the woman sent to the country to recuperate.

The court held that the man was responsible for the size of his family, was legally obliged to support it, and could not plead poverty as an excuse for refusing to do so.

## HAD TO PUNISH OSBORNE.

### Voluntary Naval Prisoner Wouldn't Part with Wife's Wedding Ring.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing, who with several others entered the naval prison ship Southery at Portsmouth, N. H., as a self-elected prisoner, under arrangement with Secretary Daniels, to study conditions, was sentenced at the very start to five days on bread and water for insubordination. Secretary Daniels has received a report from W. F. Gill, Chief Boatswain, commanding the Southery, in part as follows:

"I have a story on Osborne that is too good to keep. While at lunch at my quarters yesterday, a few hours after the prisoners had been stripped, searched and their clothing and personal effects taken from them, Mr. Beakes called me up on the 'phone and reported that Brown (Osborne) had two gold rings that he refused to give up. I ordered Brown to the mast with the witnesses.

"I found that the joke was on Osborne, and was not, as I expected, a ruse on his part to get a taste of the brig. The rings were his wife's wedding rings, which he always carried with him, and he had them around his neck attached to a leather string. It was, of course, sentiment that caused him to refuse to part with them, but he made the mistake of not speaking to me about it before undergoing treatment.

"As he had refused to obey the Master at arms, he had to be punished, so I sentenced him to five days on bread and water with the promise that he must remain in punishment only as long as he, himself, elected, i. e., until he acknowledged he was wrong and would obey orders. He at once replied, 'I'll take them off now,' and, taking the rings from his neck, he handed them to me, and since has been a model prisoner. He peels potatoes, I am informed, without wasting them."

Mr. Osborne came to Washington today, having completed his term, and made a verbal report to Secretary Daniels regarding his experience. Among those who voluntarily entered the ship with Mr. Osborne as prisoners were Prof. A. H. McCormick of Bowdoin, who took the name of John Austin, and Mr. Bolasky. While at Portsmouth Mr. Osborne scrubbed decks, ate prison ship fare, and was treated as any ordinary prisoner.

## NEW LONDON U-BOAT SCARE.

### Rumor That War Submarine Came in There Is Denied.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 29.—All kinds of rumors have been afloat here in the last few days regarding the submarine freighter Deutschland, which is expected to arrive from Germany. There was a story this morning to the effect that a full-fledged war submarine had stolen up the three-mile, thirty-foot channel under cover of darkness, and had taken supplies from the steamer Willehad.

Captain Frederick Hinsch, Port Captain of the North German Steamship Line and local agent of the Eastern Forwarding Company, said tonight that there was no truth whatever in the story of a German submarine, either a merchantman or war boat, arriving at the dock during the night.

"How about the story published today that the Deutschland has been sunk or captured?" the Captain was asked.

"No truth in it at all; she is neither captured nor sunk," he replied.

"Has she started from Germany?" he was asked.

"Now, what is the use asking me such a question? You know I could not answer you," he said.

### Dedicate Memorial to Mrs. Marshall.

The roof garden built as a memorial to Mrs. Louis Marshall, and intended for the use of the kindergarten children at the Lenox Hill Settlement House, 511 East Sixtieth Street, was dedicated yesterday. Mr. Marshall and friends and officers of the institution were present. The memorial was accepted by Thomas S. McLane, the President of the settlement.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

# SWEAR A SUBMARINE SHELLED LIFEBOATS

### Two Officers Tell How British Steamship Westminster Was Sunk Off Malta.

### CONTRADICT BERLIN DENIAL

### Captain, Chief Surgeon, and Men of Crew Killed by Gunshots, Survivors Assert.

In affidavits of the chief officer and second officer of the British merchant steamer Westminster, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off Malta on Dec. 14, 1916, those officers swear that the ship was torpedoed without warning, and that the lifeboats, containing officers and crews, subsequently were shelled by the submarine. The depositions were received in New York from official British sources yesterday.

The British Admiralty on Dec. 28 issued a statement announcing the destruction of the Westminster, and charging that she was sent down unwarned and that her crew was shelled as the men sought to save their lives. On Jan. 17 the German Admiralty, answering the charge, stated that the submarine fired only one torpedo, and that the report that the lifeboats were shelled was "an invention." The submarine, the German report added, "during the whole affair did not fire a single cannon shot."

The affidavits received in New York tell the story of the sinking of the Westminster in detail, and charge that not only were the lifeboats shelled, but the Captain, chief engineer, and several men of the crew were killed by gunfire.

The first affidavit, made by Chief Officer W. E. Willcocks, reads:

"At about 1:20 P. M. on Dec. 14 I was lying on my settee in my cabin when I heard a heavy explosion, followed immediately by another. I went on deck at once, going aft to see what had happened. I saw that the ship was sinking fast, and, meeting third officer, told him to clear away lifeboat. I heard the engine room telegraph ring twice for every one to come up from below. I met members of the crew rushing along and ordered them to the boats.

#### Gunner Mortally Wounded.

"I met W. Markham, gunner, bringing J. Tester, gunner, along. Tester was evidently injured, for his head was all blood and one arm hung limp. I stopped and told them both to get along to the boats. Tester exclaimed, 'I'm done for.' I went along toward the starboard alleyway, meeting fourth officer and told him to hurry up. I found nobody in the starboard alleyway, so I made for the bridge.

"The Captain was then coming down and waved to me to get my boat away. I then went on the boat deck and found the third officer and fourth engineer lowering boat away. When she was afloat told them to jump and slide down into her. I ran across to starboard side and found second officer and third engineer had lowered away and the boat was afloat.

"I went back and slid down the afterfall and was pulled in by the fourth engineer. A heavy sea coming along half filled the boat, and I called to the third officer to see that the plug was in. Myself, fourth engineer, and W. Markham, gunner, shoved off. I heard what I thought was a shell going overhead and also another, and said that she was shelling us.

"The boat was drawn in toward the ship and managed to get clear as the ship sank. I saw the second officer's boat floating bottom up, with a big hole in her, close aft. We went to her at once and managed to pick up seven Lascars and the second officer. I could see two or three others, but they disappeared before we got near them. We remained among the wreckage searching until 8:15 P. M. We rode to a sea anchor for a while to rig the sail, and then made sail to eastward. Weather was squally and sea increasing. During night we had three hours' heavy rain, thunder, and lightning.

"Just after leaving the vicinity of the wreckage we sighted a four-masted steamer to the south-southwest of us. We burned flares, but made no more signals for fear of attracting attention to her. At about 4 P. M. next afternoon we sighted a transport and escort. We were round and stood across his bows and burned two red lights and were picked up by H. M. S. Minstrel at 4:45 P. M., 15th December, and brought to Malta.

"W. E. WILLCOCKS."

#### Torpedo Killed Four.

The second affidavit, made by Second Officer John A. Ridley, reads:

"The steamship Westminster sailed from Torre Annunziate on Dec. 12 at about 10 A. M. for Port Said. On Dec. 14 it was blowing a stiff southeast breeze, force of wind being about six knots, with a heavy confused sea running. At about 12:50 P. M. I relieved Mr. Neal, third officer. At about 1 P. M. Captain Taylor came on the upper bridge, giving me instructions regarding the various courses to steer throughout the watch.

"At 1:20 P. M. Dec. 14, we were torpedoed without warning, the force of the explosion blowing up No. 3 hatches, the debris flying about forty feet into the air. Almost directly after the first explosion a second torpedo struck the vessel in wake of No. 4 hold, killing three Chinese seamen and John Tester, gunner. The lifeboats were immediately lowered away and manned, the steam whistle having previously been blown and engine room telegraph rung off.

"Previous to lowering away the lifeboats the ship was sinking fast by the stern. On the lifeboats getting clear of the ship the guns immediately commenced shelling boats, killing Captain Taylor and Chief Engineer John Cassap instantaneously and smashing starboard lifeboat. Myself and rest of crew were sucked under by the sinking ship.

"It seemed an eternity before I came to the surface more dead than alive, the remains of the lifeboat floating a few yards from me, with which I managed to keep myself afloat until I was taken from the water half an hour afterward. For nearly two hours the chief officer cruised among the floating wreckage rescuing seven Lascars. On darkness setting in we hoisted sail and steered for Cape Matapan. After being twenty-six hours in the lifeboat we were rescued by H. M. S. Minstrel, in which we received every courtesy from both officers and crew. We arrived at Malta on Dec. 17.

"I wish to particularly mention the late third engineer. This man, through his heroic conduct was the means of saving seven Lascars. It is with sincere regret I mention this, for undoubtedly his heroic conduct cost Robert Wright his life.

"JOHN A. RIDLEY."

Both affidavits were sworn to and signed in the presence of "the Crown Advocate and General Magistrate" at Malta.

## T. R. IN A NEW CLUB

### But He Accepted Honorary Presidency Before the Perkins Row.

"The Republican Club of Nassau County" is the latest addition to the long list of political organizations of this vicinity. Articles of incorporation for the new club were approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey in Brooklyn. Now that the preliminaries of incorporation have been completed, the club Directors plan to erect a good, strong building—for the club is to include both Progressives and Republicans—in Mineola, its future headquarters.

Colonel Roosevelt is Honorary President of the new club. Robert Seaman of the Board of Governors, one of the men who organized it, explained last night that the Colonel had accepted the position long before the recent Perkins fight against the Republican organization, in which the Colonel vigorously seconded Mr. Perkins, but it was assumed that the Colonel had not canceled his acceptance.

One of the purposes of the club, Mr. Seaman said, would be to try to effect a real uniting of the Republicans and Progressives of Nassau. About 50 per cent. of the Nassau Progressives were still unreconciled at the last election, according to figures which the Republicans compiled. The Republicans carried the county anyhow, but it was felt that a safer majority would have been more comforting.

Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, is to be President of the new club. Among the Directors named in the incorporation papers were Willard D. Straight, former Congressman W. W. Cocks of Old Westbury, William Loeb, Jr., of Manhattan and Oyster Bay, J. B. Coles Tappan, a lawyer of 49 Wall Street, living at Glen Cove; Franklin B. Lord, Governor Whitman's counsel; Earl J. Bennett of Rockville Centre and Chase Mellen, lawyer, of 27 Cedar Street and Garden City.

## FRANCHISE TAXES RAISED.

### State Board Reports Increases of $34,362,900 Here.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The State Tax Commission made public today the special franchise valuations for 1917 for New York City. In a note of explanation the commission says:

"In the systems embracing operated and affiliated companies taken as a whole, with the exception of the Third Avenue Railway system, there have been substantial increases, although some of the individual companies within the systems have been reduced."

The total of special franchise tax valuations for New York City, the State Commission says, is $494,231,250. This is an increase over the preceding year of $34,362,900. Detailed valuations follow:

| | 1917. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Union Gas system, total | $25,975,000 | $425,000 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, total | 46,396,000 | 3,383,100 |
| Consolidated Gas system, total | 133,078,000 | 28,063,000 |
| New York Railways system, total | 28,000,000 | *1,439,000 |
| Third Avenue Railroad system, total | 20,088,000 | *3,344,000 |
| Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Brooklyn | 20,500,000 | 617,000 |
| Flatbush Water Co. | 1,150,000 | 850,000 |
| Jamaica Water Sup. Co. | 585,000 | 130,000 |
| Kings Co. Lighting Co. | 1,914,000 | 50,000 |
| Manhattan Ry. Co.— | | |
| Bronx Borough | 5,450,000 | *2,809,000 |
| Manhattan Borough | 63,400,000 | 3,823,000 |
| N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co. | | |
| Queens Borough | 4,800,000 | 2,620,000 |
| N. Y. & Richmd Gas Co. | 1,200,000 | 400,000 |
| Richmond L. & R. R. Co. | 1,800,000 | 600,000 |
| Hud. & Man. R. R. Co. | 6,254,000 | |
| Long Island R. R. Co. | 1,760,250 | 218,500 |
| N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co., (steam) | 18,804,000 | *158,800 |
| Penn. Tunnel & Ter. Co. | 17,478,800 | 418,300 |
| Empire City Subway Co. | 13,560,000 | 597,000 |
| N. Y. Telephone Co. | 55,992,000 | 2,066,000 |
| Other companies | 26,122,680 | 230,100 |
| Grand total | $494,231,250 | $34,362,900 |

*Indicates decreases.

INDOORS From 8 to 5
often weakens even a strong constitution as shown in nervous symptoms, languor and repeated colds.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is helping thousands every day; its rare cod-liver enriches the blood, aids the lungs—it is a strength-sustaining tonic free from alcohol. TRY IT.

Great Western Champagne
DRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Ideal Community Conditions At 1
MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK
Stores, School, Churches and All.
You are not out of civilization here, you are in it at its best. The new $15,000 school building is an indication of the temper of this community.
There are all conveniences here that you get in the city. Here is the place for a mountain home, on fresh water, within easy commuting distance of New York City.
Write for pictures of houses at surprising prices.
PUBLICITY SECRETARY OF MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
New York Office, 2 Maiden Lane, Cor. B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

# WILSON WOULD ABOLISH POSTOFFICE POLITICS

### Indorses Plan to Extend Civil Service Regulations to All Classes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Wilson let it be known today that he was heartily in favor of the amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill passed by the Senate last Friday placing Postmasters of all classes under civil service regulations, and that he would be glad to do anything in his power to encourage the retention of the clause in the bill. The measure is at present in conference before its final passage by the Senate and House.

The amendment removing all Postmasters from political appointment was made by Senator Poindexter of Washington, Republican, just before the bill was acted on. It was accepted without debate by Senator Overman, in charge of the bill, but it was the understanding that this was done merely to save time and that the provision would be stricken out by the Conference Committee. It is now regarded as possible that with the President's indorsement of the cause the committee may give serious consideration to retaining it.

It developed today that many Senators on both sides of the Chamber would regard with satisfaction the enactment of the measure, believing that placing all Postmastership appointments under the regular civil service rules would relieve them of many difficult political problems.

Help your sick skin with Resinol
The Resinol treatment for skin troubles is *not an experiment.* Doctors have prescribed it for over twenty years, for burning, unsightly skin troubles.
They rely on Resinol Ointment because it usually *stops the discomfort* at once—giving the patient much-needed relief and rest—and rapidly removes the distressing affection. Resinol Ointment may be used freely on even the most sensitive, easily-irritated skin.
Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh colored that it can be used on the face, neck or hands without attracting undue attention. Resinol Soap contains the Resinol medication, making it excellent for the complexion and hair. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

BORDEN'S
Announce a
Change in Prices
for February 1, 1917
To Our Customers:
The fact should be made known to you that ever since the "Milk Strike" of last October and in spite of the advance in the retail price of certain of our products, made in consequence thereof in November, we have lost money on every quart of milk sold by us up to the present time, and this loss will continue in the month of February unless an adjustment in prices is made at this time.
We told you the facts as to our profits last year and these facts were subsequently confirmed by the Accountants of the Wicks Legislative Investigating Committee.
The fact we now give you, that we have lost money during the past four months, we ask you to believe and is likewise susceptible of proof and we offer our books and record in support of this statement.
We hope that the advances made at this time will be only temporary, but as to this, much will depend on the prices which will be paid to the dairymen for the months beginning April 1st, and upon the operations of the proposed Food Laws about to be introduced at Albany, by the Wicks Committee.
It is not an unusual experience in our business to lose money during the winter months. It is however unusual and without precedent for us to lose as much as we have lost this winter and for the loss to continue into February.
Under these circumstances and in justice to ourselves and to all who are dependent upon our business, a revision of prices is now imperative.
Beginning February 1st, and until further notice, our retail prices for our various products will be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grade "A" Milk—Pasteurized | 12c Qt. | No Change |
| Grade "B" Milk—Pasteurized | 11c Qt. | |
| Grade "B" Milk—Pasteurized | 6c Pt. | No Change |
| Ex. Heavy Cream | 18c-½ Pt. | |
| Route Cream | 12c-½ Pt. | |
| Condensed Milk | 10c-½ Pt. | |
| Buttermilk | 7c Qt. | No Change |
| Certified Milk | 16c Qt. | No Change |

BORDEN'S
FARM PRODUCTS DIVISION

Oval Casseroles, like the one at the top, in Green or Brown, from $1.75 to $3.25. Meat-pie Dishes, (center, left), with Croute Brown exterior and White lining, $1.75 to $3.50. Souffle or Pudding Dishes, (center, right), with Croute Brown exterior and White lining, from 85c to $3.75. All White, from 50c to $2.50. Egg Dishes, (bottom), with Brown exterior and White lining, from 35c to $1.00. All White, from 30c to 95c.
RIGHT into the hottest oven you may safely put this French fire-proof china. Our stock is particularly abundant and varied considering the present difficulties of importation. It will pay you to come in and see the variety which we now have.
LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and Sixth Ave.
New York City

His Face in the Sun
Going South to play the game? You'll need a strong serviceable bag.
We have bags with hood and paddock in leather, inch rim at $16.89
Canvas Bags with hood, seven inch rim at $6.89 and $9.69
And other Canvas Bags from 98c to $8.24
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets
Desire to inform their patrons that for a limited period they will accept orders for
Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon & Evening Gowns
At the following reduced prices:
Modish Suits, $67.50 upward
Of gabardine, tricotine, serge and broadcloth.
Smart Sport Suits, $79.50
Afternoon Gowns, $82.50 upward
Evening Gowns,....$92.00 upward

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING
makes saving more difficult.
The more difficult saving becomes the more vitally important to safely invest your savings.
We offer
4½%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

# PICKS ROOSEVELT FOR KAISER'S JOB

## Hamilton Holt Tells Preachers the Colonel Is Fitted to Rule by Divine Right.

## HAS A PLACE FOR WM. REX

### Thinks Contributing Editorship Might Occupy His Talents—Peace League's Aims Told.

Colonel Roosevelt was the subject of an unexpected discussion yesterday at the twenty-second annual meeting of the New York Federation of Churches, held in the Hotel Savoy. The discussion followed an address on "The Present Status of the League to Enforce Peace," by Hamilton Holt. In his talk Mr. Holt criticised both Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan for their attitude toward the league. He told of the aims of the league and predicted that after the war would come the Americanisation of the world or the Europeanisation of America. He quoted Colonel Roosevelt as having said of the league that it was "Utopia or hell."

The speaker was taking up another phase of his subject when E. P. Farnham, Secretary of the Church Extension Board, asked:

"Would it be considered politics if we were to organize another expedition to Africa and send Colonel Roosevelt to head it?"

The thing to do, Mr. Holt came back, was to send the Colonel to Germany, there to rule by divine right and to bring the Kaiser over here to take a job as contributing editor.

Judson Swift, Secretary of the American Tract Society, got to his feet.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I thank God for Colonel Roosevelt. There is not a stronger, more sincere man on top of God's green earth. I know him to be thoroughly honest and sincere. I have been with him from Oyster Bay to the White House and I know he usually knows what is right and what he is saying about. He is an American citizen of manhood and character. It is written in the Scriptures, 'He who is not for me is against me.' There can be no compromise with wrong."

Several clergymen rose to speak and Dr. George U. Wenner, the Chairman, announced that it was time for luncheon and adjourned the meeting for the morning.

At the business meeting the old Board of Directors was re-elected and the following trustees were chosen: George Gordon Battle, William C. Breed, Raymond B. Fosdick, E. P. Raymond, and John Nicholson.

The Secretary, Dr. Walter Laidlaw, in his report, declared that the Federation of Churches, as a federation, was a fiction if it did not get better financial support in the future than it had in the past. He also gave it as his opinion that, unless it was better supported, it would not be worth while as an active organization. He suggested that henceforth the churches pay membership dues to the federation.

## VILLARD'S NAME DROPPED.

### He and Prendergast Not on Roll of Teutonic Bazaar's Backers.

It was learned yesterday that the names of Controller William A. Prendergast and Oswald G. Villard had been stricken from the Honorary Committee of One Hundred named by Ludwig Nissen, Honorary President of the Teutonic Charity Bazaar, which is to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, from March 21 to March 31, to aid the war sufferers of the Central Powers.

Inquiry among those connected with the affair disclosed that when the list was printed resentment was expressed by representatives of some of the societies working for the success of the affair, on the ground that Messrs. Prendergast and Villard have been outspoken in their sympathy for the enemies of the Central Powers.

# WILSON MODIFIES ANTI-STRIKE DEMAND

## Won't Insist on Original Proposal, but Congress Must Provide Some Equivalent Plan.

## AGAIN CONFERS AT CAPITOL

### Believes All Important Measures Will Be Acted On—Republicans Plan Fight on Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After a series of conferences at the Capitol on practically all features of his legislative program, President Wilson told his advisers today that he believed action could be secured at this session on every important measure in which he was interested. With different members of the Senate and House he had discussed, besides means of preventing railroad strikes, vocational education, revenue, flood control, the general land leasing bill, the Porto Rico bill, a measure to allow American exporters to form common selling agencies abroad, and increased pay for Federal employes.

Representative Sims of Tennessee, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, considering the railroad program, told the President that he did not believe the House would approve the Administration recommendation prohibiting strikes or lockouts pending an investigation.

The President said that he would not insist on any particular form of legislation, but that it was absolutely necessary to decide on some means of preventing strikes on the railroads of the country. Administration leaders now are working on a compromise measure which the President probably will indorse. It provides for an investigating board made up of representatives of both sides, as suggested by the railroad brotherhoods, but adds a representative of the public.

Charges that fraud was involved in at least some of the claims to oil lands in the West included in the naval oil reserves filed with the general leasing bill were made to the President by Senator Husting of Wisconsin. He opposed a compromise on the bill suggested by several Western Senators under which claimants to the oil lands would acquire leases, the royalties being paid to the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels has been opposing the compromise. The President has not finally made up his mind what stand to take.

Discussing vocational education legislation with Senator Hoke Smith, the President said he favored the bill passed by the Senate over that adopted by the House. Senator Smith assured him that it would be possible to secure final action on the measure during the present session.

Senator Ransdell of Louisiana told Mr. Wilson that when the River and Harbor bill was brought up in the Senate an effort would be made to attach to it the Administration proposal, eliminated in the House, creating a board to investigate and co-ordinate all improvements having to do with flood control, rivers improvements, and irrigation. The President was also informed that an early effort would be made to secure action on the Porto Rico bill.

The Webb bill, for common selling agencies abroad for American exporters, already passed by the House, was gone over in detail with the President by Senator Pomerene, who told of amendments he expected to offer in committee. These amendments are designed to prevent exporters from using the combinations for foreign trade to increase prices in the United States, and would authorise the Federal Trade Commission to investigate wrong practices and report to the Department of Justice.

In discussing increased pay for Federal employes with a committee from the Federal Employes' Union, presenting a petition signed with 50,000 names, the President indicated that he favored increases, if possible.

"I have been on a salary all my life," he said, "and therefore can sympathize with others in the same fix."

In the midst of his legislative conferences, the President was interrupted by twenty Indians who wanted to shake hands. He listened with a puzzled expression while one of them addressed him in an Indian dialect, assisted by the sign language. Then he smiled when an interpreter told him the Indians wanted no favors, but merely desired to greet "the Great White Father."

## PLAN REVENUE FIGHT.

### Protective Tariff the Republican Alternative—Kitchin Reports Bill.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A plan of attack on the Democratic Revenue bill, which will be called up in the House tomorrow, was arranged today at a conference of Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Republicans will not offer a substitute bill, but will move to recommit the Democratic measure, with instructions to the Ways and Means Committee to report back a bill along protective tariff lines. Chairman Kitchin filed the majority report on the bill today, and arrangements were made to give it precedence in the House tomorrow.

Republican opposition to the bill will be along three lines: First, that the Underwood tariff measure has resulted in a surplus of imports, from which little revenue is derived; second, that protective duties would have prevented a Treasury deficit, and, third, that Democratic extravagance has resulted in internal taxation of the most unsuited and arbitrary kind. The Republicans will also charge that the Treasury balance is so low that for several weeks the Treasury has been "kiting checks and manipulating figures to show a balance. Debate on the Revenue bill probably will continue for two days, unless a late night session is held tomorrow.

The report filed yesterday by Chairman Kitchin lays responsibility for additional revenue legislation at the door of preparedness. The bill is defended solely on the ground that the large appropriations for the army, navy and fortifications have made necessary the levying of more taxes.

Chairman Kitchin declined to make public today the figures upon which the Democrats based their estimate that the excess profits tax would produce $220,000,000 a year. He authorized the statement that the estimates used by the committee showed that approximately 50,000 co-partnerships and 150,000 corporations would be taxed under the excess profits section, but would give no further details.

Discussing the large appropriations for preparedness and defending the proposed taxation and issue of bonds to supply approximately $407,000,000, which will be required by the Treasury during the next fiscal year, the Democratic report says:

"Taking the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, carried in the Army, Navy, and Fortifications Appropriation bills, together with the appropriations for arsenals and military posts carried in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as representing the normal appropriations for national defense, the like appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and the similar estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will show an increase in the appropriations for national defense during these two years amounting to over $670,000,000.

"Your committee recommends that the necessary funds to meet the extraordinary appropriations for the army and navy and fortifications be secured by additional internal taxation upon excess profits and by increasing the estate tax. Your committee also recommends that the expenditures incident to the Mexican situation, the construction of the armor-plate plant, the Alaskan Railway, and the purchase of the Danish West Indies be met by the receipts from bonds. The amount of Panama bonds unissued being insufficient, your committee recommends that a new issue of bonds similar to the Panama bonds be authorized.

"In the opinion of your committee it is an unwise and unsound policy to issue bonds to meet current expenditures of the Government, and it believes that we should pay as we go. Your committee, however, believes that it is proper to issue bonds to meet expenditures for permanent improvements, in the nature of permanent investments such as the construction of the Alaskan Railway, the construction of the armor-plate plant, and the purchase of the Danish West Indies. It also believes that extraordinary expenditures, due to national emergencies, which are impossible to anticipate in revenue legislation, such as the Mexican situation, should also be financed by bond issues, as is always done by this and other nations under similar circumstances."

## TO TRY RAE TANZER NEXT.

### Case May Come Before Federal Court Within Ten Days.

William Rand, Jr., Special United States Attorney, and Samuel Hershenstein, his assistant, were busy yesterday preparing for the early trial of Rae Tanzer, her sisters, Dora and Rose; Albert J. McCullough, the private detective, and David and Maxwell Slade, the lawyers, all indicted in Tanzer-Osborne complications.

Rae Tanzer is to be tried first, and it is probable that she will be called within ten days. District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall said yesterday that he would consult the court as to a convenient date for the Tanzer trial.

Franklin D. Safford, the former Clerk of the Hotel Kensington, in Plainfield, found guilty of perjury, will be brought before Judge Learned Hand today for sentence. His case will be appealed.

# WANTS US TO QUELL COSTA RICAN REVOLT

## Gonzalez, Deposed President, Appeals to United States for Intervention.

## GROUND FOR ACTION LACKING

### Coup d'Etat Executed Quickly and Without Bloodshed—Quiet Already Restored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Alfredo Gonsales, deposed President of Costa Rica, has sent an appeal to the United States Government for intervention. He is a refugee now in the American legation at San José, where his former Minister of War, Federico Tinoco, has installed himself as Provisional President after a revolution that was brought to a triumphal conclusion without bloodshed twelve hours after it was begun.

Word that the ex-President had submitted his appeal to the American Minister was received here in a private message, and late tonight the State Department had not been advised officially of the development.

Official and unofficial reports of the overthrow of the Gonsales Administration, while throwing virtually no light on the causes, afford little ground for the belief that the United States will interfere. The revolutionists killed no one, and, according to reports received by representatives of interests in that country, and the developments, the revolt was the culmination of a popular demand.

State Department advices today said the capital and countryside were quiet and that business, official and otherwise, was proceeding with much the same routine as it had before the coup d'état.

### Warship May Be Sent.

If disorders follow, and if there is reported any danger to foreigners, a warship will be sent to Costa Rican waters.

To President Gonsales and Manuel Castro Quesada, Costa Rican Minister to Washington, who was home on leave of absence, was granted asylum in the American Legation without question when they appeared for protection a short time after General Tinoco proclaimed to the populace that the President had been deposed and that he had made himself the Provisional Executive.

Great surprise was caused at the State Department by the revolt. For almost forty years Costa Rica has been without a revolution and has been set forward as a model Latin-American Government. Gonsales entered the Presidency in 1914 as the choice of the Chamber of Deputies, the Presidential election that year having failed to result in a definite choice.

## APPROVES COSTA RICA COUP.

### Dr. Anderson Tells of a Movement to Re-elect Gonzalez.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 29.—Dr. Luis Anderson, a Costa Rican delegate to the recent session here of the American Institute of International Law, in an interview today, justified the removal of President Gonsales of Costa Rica.

"The people of Costa Rica love peace and also love their fundamental institutions, which have been responsible for their development," he said. "The Constitution of Costa Rica definitely prohibits re-election of a President of the republic, and at various times the wisdom and importance of this measure have been shown. Recently there has been some debate as to the possibility of the re-election of President Gonsales. It was argued that he was really not President, as he was not elected by popular vote, but was designated to executive power by Congress, and therefore not subject to the constitutional order.

"To this interpretation public opinion was almost unanimously opposed, and among the political elements supporting Gonsales divisions and subdivisions arose. This can well be the cause of the deposing. I can assure you that peace will not be altered, and that the Provisional President, whoever he may be, will maintain order and provide for the selection of a new President."

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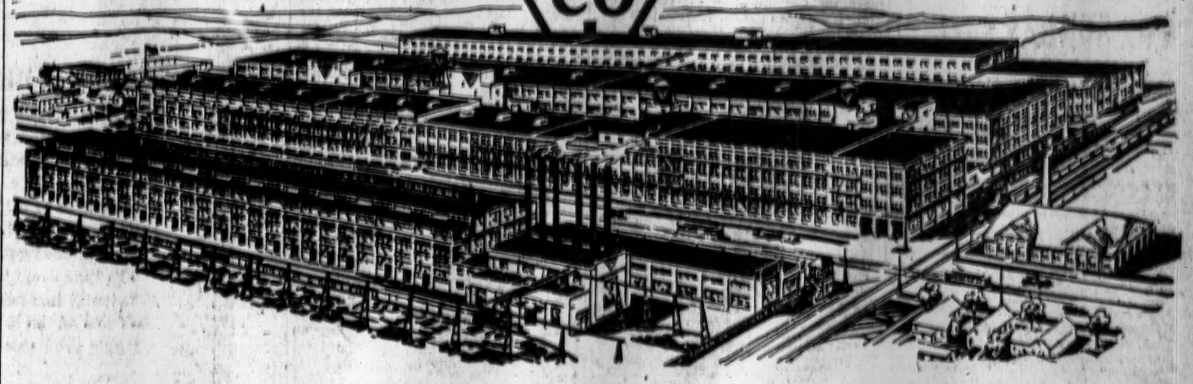

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In a concern like this, where false motions mean waste and lax methods spell loss, factory practice must be built upon the efficiency of the individual and the method. And the directing heads of The Timken Detroit Axle Company, in organizing their offices, applied this same sound principle. They treated their correspondence as *vital* product.

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Formerly to $295.....at $75, $85, $95

FUR COATS—of Hudson Seal and Caracul
Formerly $295 to $650....at $195, $295, $350
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Sand of yellow gold, water of liquid emeralds, splashes of brilliant color, women of glittering beauty—that is the Palm Beach Julian Street saw, the one he describes in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

# CONDEMNS MITCHEL FOR SUNDAY SALOON

### Dr. Burrell Says Mayor's Stand on Regulation of Liquor Traffic Is "Pathetic."

### EXPECT 30 DRY STATES SOON

### Wheeler, Who Fought for Webb-Kenyon Law, Is Optimistic—N. Y. C. Railroad Denounced.

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, President of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, addressing about 500 ministers and others assembled yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Building under the auspices of the league, said that "in many respects" Mayor Mitchel's administration was the best New York had ever had, but that the admission recently attributed to the Mayor, that the saloons could not be closed on Sundays because popular sentiment was against enforcement of the excise law, was "pathetic."

William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the league, reiterated his charge that the New York Central Railroad was violating the law by selling liquor on trains passing through dry territory, and he added that if the practice was not stopped "at once" he would seek a warrant for the arrest of Alfred H. Smith, President of the road. Mr. Anderson called the railroad "the biggest violator of the liquor law in New York State," and, after his address, said that he had personally bought alcoholic beverages on trains in dry territory.

No answer to Mr. Anderson was forthcoming from the offices of the railroad. Asked concerning the sale of liquor on its trains, an official of the company said the law was complied with.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, who argued the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law before the United States Supreme Court, predicted that thirty States would be dry within sixteen months, and that national prohibition would come in the lifetime of the present generation. He urged the ministers present to raise $200,000 for the anti-liquor campaign in this State.

Concerning the driving out of liquor, he said, "everybody's doing it," and mentioned the District of Columbia as the next place where it would be done. "D. C., he said, "will soon mean Dry Capital." He predicted that Indiana and Illinois would go dry, and that more than thirty States of the Union would be dry within sixteen months.

Mr. Anderson announced that the State Anti-Saloon League was opposed to the idea of a State referendum on the liquor question in 1917 because the liquor politicians would try to play it and the suffrage referendum against each other. The league, he said, was working for the passage of the remonstrance bill and an amendment to the State Constitution providing for prohibition.

**$500,000 Fire in Hartford.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29.—Fire of unknown origin early today destroyed the large department store of G. Fox & Co. and the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store, causing a loss estimated from $500,000 to $1,000,000. For a time the blaze threatened to spread to other large stores in the dry goods district, but the firemen had the blaze under control at 12:30 o'clock.

# DIET SQUAD GAINS 29 1-2 POUNDS IN TEST

### Only One of Police "Rookies" Fails to Add to Weight and He Shows No Loss.

### ALL WILLING TO CONTINUE

### Examination Shows Men to Be in Better Physical Condition at End of Experiment Than Before.

Police Commissioner Woods's 25 cents a day diet-squad ended the three weeks' food demonstration last night, with eleven of the twelve men showing gains in weight. One of the biggest "rookies" in the squad began the experiment at 195 pounds, and finished at the same weight. One member of the squad gained five pounds in three days, another added two pounds since weights were recorded on Jan. 26. The highest gain for the entire experiment was six pounds. In the same period one man made a gain of only four ounces, and one gained eight ounces.

The scientific supervisors of the experiment have not completed laboratory tests, but the results so far show, they assert, that the demonstration has conclusively proved that a person may live healthfully and properly and comfortably on 25 cents a day for three meals.

All of the men in the test were volunteers from the Police Department Training School, who are undergoing three months training preliminary to appointment as patrolmen. They were so well pleased with the food, and the saving to themselves by this free food, that they showed willingness to continue.

The weights of the men from Jan. 8, the beginning of the experiment, together with the two recent weights of the squad and the individual gains are shown in this table:

| | Jan. 8 | Jan. 26 | Jan. 29 | Gains |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gilroy | 161 | 163 | 164 | 3 |
| Corcoran | 165 | 168½ | 169 | 4 |
| Packingham | 206 | 207½ | 208 | 2 |
| Twomley | 161 | 162 | 164 | 3 |
| Hogan | 150 | 155½ | 156 | 6 |
| Lyons | 169 | 169½ | 170¾ | 1¼ |
| Smith | 195 | 196¼ | 195 | ¾ |
| Curley | 172 | 171⅛ | 176½ | 3⅜ |
| Reilly | 156 | 160 | 158¾ | 2¾ |
| Hanlon | 167 | 166 | 167¼ | ¼ |
| Goldman | 170 | 178½ | 179½ | ½ |
| Resch | 155 | 157 | 157¼ | 2¼ |
| Totals | 2,030 | 2,049¼ | 2,059¼ | 29½ |

**Medical Examiners Surprised.**

Medical examiners of the Life Extension Institute, at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, under whose auspices the diet test took place, were surprised that the squad gained ten pounds in three days. They attributed it to the rest over Sunday, which relieved the men of strenuous training work for one day. By blood pressure, pulse tests, and other examinations, which are to be submitted to laboratory examination, the physicians found that the men were in better physical condition than at the beginning of the economical diet.

At the diet kietchen, 49 Lafayette Street, this statement was given out from Police Commissioner Woods:

The real thing we are trying to show is what a properly constructed ration is for a hard-working man or woman. Incidentally we may be able to demonstrate that such a ration can be provided at a lower cost than twenty-five cents a day. I feel that if every one in the city were well nourished we should have less hard drinking, less indulgence in drugs, and less crime.

A good deal of undernourishment is caused by the fact that housewives do not know what proportions of the right kinds of food are necessary to keep hard-workers going for twenty-four hours and maintain the proper nourishment. A large amount of money may be spent and large quantities of food provided, but if this food does not contain sufficient calories, proteins, carbohydrates, and so forth, or sometimes presents a great oversupply, the right diet cannot be attained.

The Commissioner announced that pamphlets containing the lists of menus, with the costs of foods used in the experiment, would be issued for the use of the public.

**Object Lesson on Calorie Values.**

After weighing, the "rookies" had their last dinner at the diet kitchen, where Dr. E. L. Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, presented a brief object lesson on the calorie values of some fruits and vegetables. One banana, two apples, an orange, a medium sized potato, an ounce of beans, and a small piece of apple pie each represented 100 calories, he said.

The menus for the final day of the squad at the diet kitchen yesterday follow:

**Breakfast.**
Cost, 7 cents; 870 calories.
Hominy and milk.
Buttered toast.
Coffee with milk.

**Luncheon.**
Cost, 8 cents; 1,075 calories.
Split pea soup.
Toasted crackers.
Whole-wheat bread and butter.
Baked bananas.
Salted peanuts.
Tea with milk.

**Dinners.**
Cost, 10 cents; 1,055 calories.
Codfish cakes.
Tomato sauce.
Graham bread and butter.
Fruit shortcake.
Tea with milk.

Six street cleaners and their wives will have the use of the diet kitchen today to try the menus as representatives of a group of their neighbors. A complimentary dinner to the police rookies as a reward for their assistance in the experiment will take place at the kitchen on Thursday.

**Reproved State Medical Council.**

The New York County Medical Society passed a resolution at its last meeting, Jan. 22, disapproving the action of the Council of the Medical Society of the State of New York in "instructing" the Committee on Legislation and the Committee on Medical Economics "to act in accordance with its indorsement and approval of the tentative draft of a health insurance act." It was not the Legislative Committee of the society that was reproved by the county society's resolution, as previously reported. The resolution set forth that the action of the council usurped judicial and legislative functions not granted to it under the constitution and by-laws of the State Medical Society. The resolution referred to the council's indorsement of the draft of a health insurance act prepared for submission to the Legislature.

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"As an aid to advertising, this book is of the utmost value," comments the Milwaukee Journal.
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"is delightful and instructive . . . full of succinct and sound advice," comments the Philadelphia Public Ledger. "But more than that, it is put together with an ingenuity and a wit that make the little volume good reading even to the average man who doesn't know an em quad from a pikestaff."
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Yesterday The New York Times contained a full page advertisement which announced that the Gordon-Detwiler Institute would open a $10 thirty-lesson course of Spanish for business men and business women this week. About seven hundred downtown business people already have enrolled to take this course, being fully aware of the great excellence of our new conversational method of teaching. There are many, however, who no doubt would prefer to investigate the merit of this course first hand BEFORE enrolling as a student, and we therefore have arranged to give five free demonstration lessons today and five free demonstraion lessons tomorrow, any of which you are cordially invited to attend. The celebrated Professor Basile G. d'Ouakil will instruct in person, and if you attend one of these free lessons we assure you that you will then and there be convinced that this is indeed an exceptional opportunity to learn the Spanish language at a nominal cost to yourself. This class is to meet for lessons on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week at above stated hours.
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| English Literature | 74 | Elementary Algebra, Complete | 69 |
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| Advanced German | 69 | *Cicero and Sight Reading | 75 |
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# MORE RELIEF NEEDED FOR JEWS IN POLAND

### Funds Sent from America Prove Inadequate Because of the High Cost of Food.

### 25,000 NEEDY AT VILNA

### Distribution Committee Gets Word That Many Families Are Near Starvation.

The story published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday with regard to details of the treatment of the civil population of Vilna, in Poland, by the German Army which has occupied the city since September, 1915, is amplified by a cable message received yesterday by the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers.

THE TIMES informant said that the Germans treated the Jews much more harshly than the Poles or Lithuanians, and this cable message gives many details of the actual hardships which the war has imposed on the civilian population of the occupied districts in Poland, Galicia, and Russia. Much money has already been contributed by American Jews for relief work, but much more is needed, according to the conclusions formed by the Joint Distribution Committee from this information.

While the German military authorities have consented to the distribution in Vilna and elsewhere, by local Jewish committees, of the funds sent from America, local conditions are such as to make the money go much less far than is supposed by those who send it. The contribution of American Jews to the Vilna committee is 100,000 marks, or approximately $28,800, a month. But many times this amount is needed if the Jewish population of the Vilna district is to be saved from actual starvation. The "high" cost of living in America is as nothing, apparently, to that in Poland.

The message sent from Vilna stated that all except 10 or 12 per cent. of the money sent for Jewish relief was spent on Jews, and that the balance, by direction of the military authorities, was expended for nonsectarian relief. Information received by THE TIMES indicated that 18 per cent. of the 100,000 marks received every month had to be turned over to the German authorities, and cast very grave doubt on the statement that it was used for war relief work among sufferers of other nationalities. It was the belief of prominent Jews in Vilna, last Fall at least, that this percentage was used by the Germans for their own purposes.

The statement of THE TIMES informant that 40 of the 360 inmates of the Jewish home for the aged died of malnutrition each month, instead of the 12 which was the average before the war, is repeated in the statement received by the Joint Distribution Committee. Besides these 360 old men and women, there are 120 persons in the Jewish hospitals, and 100 children in the orphan asylums, who are being supported by American aid. Fifteen or twenty soup kitchens are maintained in the City of Vilna, at which 25,000 persons are fed, receiving daily half a pound of bread and a plate of soup made of potatoes, hot water, salt, and pepper. The cost of even this simple fare is so great that the money sent by the American committee goes only a very little way toward the relief of urgent distress. The soup kitchens cannot get potatoes direct from the military authorities at wholesale, and are compelled to purchase them after they have gone through the hands of many dealers. In consequence a bushel of potatoes, which cost 3 marks before the war, now costs 8 marks. Even the hot water used in making the soup is a luxury, for there is no coal available, and a cord of wood now costs 40 marks. Before the war it could be purchased for 8.

An individual instance of the suffering denied of many thousands of refugee families is shown in the case of a family which fled from Kovno to Vilna, thence to Gomel, and finally to Kiev. The head of this family is suffering from tuberculosis and unable to work. The oldest girl is a dentist, and is not permitted to practice her profession. The family is on the verge of starvation. This is true of thousands of families in a like circumstance, for whom relatives in America have been depriving themselves of the very necessities of life in order to give relief.

The cable indicates that, in spite of all the American Jews have done, the help is totally inadequate to meet the situation, and the Joint Distribution Committee asks that increased contributions be sent in at once if the population is to be kept alive through the Winter.

### None May Sue Ohio Copper.

Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court signed an order yesterday restraining the Madison Real Property and Security Company from beginning any proceedings against the Ohio Copper Mining Company, a bankrupt concern, which is worth millions owing to the rise in the price of copper since it went into the hands of receivers. The order will continue until the affairs of the company are straightened out, and applies equally to all persons having claims against it. The Madison company had begun an action against the Ohio company in the Supreme Court of Nassau County.

## What Cuticura Does For Your Skin

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## ASK RECEIVER FOR BROKERS.

### Creditors of Von Frantzius & Co. File Plea in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A petition for a receiver for Von Frantzius & Co., for many years stock and grain brokers of Chicago, was filed today by I. B. Perlman, as attorney for three creditors representing claims of $6,400.

Perlman alleged that the liabilities were $2,700,000 and the assets about $1,000,000 under that. Ben Marcuse, who, on Sept. 30 last, resigned from the partnership, leaving Von Frantzius, who died Jan. 7, the sole owner, said Perlman's allegation was "wild guess work."

Von Frantzius was a picturesque character, known for his love of art. He came to this country forty years ago from Germany without funds, but built up one of the biggest brokerage houses in the city. He was divorced from his first wife years ago.

Two years ago Von Frantzius gained notoriety by his marriage to a dancer, Saharet, a painting of whom had caught his fancy so that he had fallen in love before he knew her personally. They lived together only a few days when she deserted him. Later he divorced her, naming her dancing partner as co-respondent.

Von Frantzius's death led to further publicity, as at the home where his children lived news of his demise was denied. It was also denied at his offices, but after a lapse of twenty-four hours it was admitted. He died of natural causes.

The Von Frantzius estate at the time was valued roughly at $1,750,000. The decedent bequeathed 60 per cent of it to his son, Peter, and 40 per cent. to his daughter, Mariecanna.

Von Frantzius & Co. were members of the New York Stock Exchange until the death of the head of the firm. As he was the owner of the Stock Exchange seat, the connection ceased with his death. The house had several correspondents here and did an extensive business in securities by telegraph, although it was reduced substantially after Mr. Von Frantzius died. At the office of one correspondent it was said reports from Chicago indicated that the will of Mr. Von Frantzius temporarily affected the firm's working capital in a way to disturb certain creditors and caused the application to the court.

## BECK LAUDS FRENCH SPIRIT.

### Will Insure Peace with Victory, He Tells Fund for Wounded.

At the third annual meeting of the American Fund for French Wounded, held yesterday afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre, James M. Beck, who served as Chairman, said, referring to France, that he was confident there would be a peace with victory, because a country in which the relation of State and citizens was that of a mother and her children was unconquerable.

"I wish to God we had the same spirit," Mr. Beck said, his voice tense with emotion, "the spirit of intense love in this country. There is no finer, no nobler spirit in all the world. That is why France is unconquerable; that is why there will be peace with victory, because a nation that is as a mother to its citizens and they as children to it cannot be beaten. But for the nation whose citizens look upon themselves as stockholders, who demand that they get a regular rate of interest for what they invest, for that country there is no help. If we are to be stockholders merely, then I say America is doomed, and cannot defend herself through the dreadful days that are to follow."

Mr. Beck asserted that the society had raised $1,500,000, had collected 6,500,000 useful articles for French sufferers, and in a thousand ways had justified its existence and placed the whole American people under a debt for this service. But America has only begun to discharge her great debt to France, he said.

The other speaker of the afternoon was Marcel Knecht, a citizen of Nancy, sent by the French Government as an envoy to this country. Lucien Muratore sang "La Marseillaise."

## THE FLASH DRAMA ARRIVES.

### New Playlet at the Palace Borrows the Movie Technique.

Of all the many attempts to borrow for the stage the technique of the motion picture, the most thorough is "Young Mrs. Sanford," a one-act play presented yesterday at the Palace, with Emily Ann Wellman in the title rôle. By lighting and the use of gauzes and by the occasional projection of an explanatory text, the attempt is made even to suggest the look of a motion picture, but the important thing about Edward Elsner's playlet is that, like the movie, it dispenses with space and time. His naïve, violent, movie-like melodrama is unfolded on a stage so shadowy that all you see at any one time is the figure or group of figures necessary for the scene of the moment. If a quarrel between husband and wife is in order, it is husband and wife you see, their figures singled out of the darkness by the electrician. The scene comes to an end. The light shifts to another part of the stage. Now it is the husband and his mistress that you see. And so on and so on—an achievement of fluency invaluable for the unfolding of a loose and rapid narrative. Scene shifters become unnecessary. There are no four walls and a ceiling to cramp the playwright. There are no limits. Once more we have playwriting on the loose.

"Young Mrs. Sanford" is the solitary novelty in the present program which boasts such old-timers as Stuart Barnes and the undiminished Miss Tanguay. Most of the humor is provided by Arthur Marx. For once in a way, the best number on the bill is the animal act. This week it is that brilliant poodle—Toque.

## 'LE MARCHAND DE BONHEUR'

### Mlle. Noizeux Shines in the Kistemaeckers Play at the Garrick.

Paulette Noizeux, one of the less exploited members of the local French company, gives the telling performance in "Le Marchand de Bonheur," an interesting play which Henry Kistemaeckers wrote some seven years ago, and which is being offered as this week's bill at the Garrick. She does the best work in a cast that includes such favorites as M. Becman and Yvonne Garrick. "Le Marchand de Bonheur" tells of a young, generous millionaire, who is disposed to play Lord Bountiful at every opportunity, and who relishes the title his friends have given him—the dealer in happiness. But it is money he gives and at the end of the comedy he emerges saddened by the realization that he has been merely indulging himself in protégés who have come to grief, one and all.

Next week's program is a characteristic venture, for the play will be Sardou's "L. Tosca," with Mlle. Darthy, M. Benedict, and M. Becman in the central rôles.

### Caruso Again in "L'Elisir d'Amore."

Signor Caruso sang again in "L'Elisir d'Amore" to a packed house at the Metropolitan last night. It was his third time in a quaint comedy rôle of his earliest season here, but one requiring the singer's best art, and the social Monday subscribers all waited for the "Furtiva Lagrima" air in the last act. Mme. Hempel, Mr. Scotti, and Mr. Didur treated Donizetti's gossamer music with the light, sure touch that it demands, and Mr. Papi conducted. Signora Galli-Curci, who had been singing with Caruso for several days out of town, was a notable figure among the many strangers in the house last evening.

### Winifred Christie, Pianist, Plays.

Winifred Christie, pianist, in Aeolian Hall last evening played a program of wider variety than at any of her former appearances here, ranging from sonatas of Beethoven and Chopin to less familiar bits of Schubert, Brahms, Debussy, Rachmaninoff, Moszkowski, and Erich Korngold. Miss Christie's skill in the more novel pieces gave pleasure to a numerous and cordial audience. The hall was to have held two pianists yesterday, but the matinée was canceled owing to the sudden illness of Miss Yolanda Mero.

## DIFFER OVER AUTO LICENSES

### Station Wagons and Trailers Cause Dispute with Owners.

When is a "commercial vehicle" a "commercial vehicle?" Is a "trailer," or several of them, to be in the "commercial vehicle" class?

These are questions put to the State Automobile License Bureau at 227 West Seventy-fourth Street yesterday in regard to the new motor truck fee law, which goes into effect on the first day of the automobile new year, Thursday. The bureau was rushed with applications for 1917 licenses for pleasure and commercial motor vehicles; there were two lines of men and women waiting, and the questions were only one feature of a busy day that did not end until 9 o'clock last night.

It was estimated that the 1917 registrations in the New York District would show an increase over 1916 of not less than 45,000 cars, raising the total in the New York District to close to 190,000.

The first question as to the new law particularly concerns the class of motor vehicles known as station wagons, much used by men of means in the country to transport passengers and baggage between railroad stations and their homes. Station wagons are pleasure vehicles when the eye is fixed on the owner and his guests. They are commercial vehicles when the eye is fixed on the baggage or other freight carried.

Under the old rule the tax on this class of vehicle was $5. Now the lowest commercial fee is $10. As there are other kinds of motor vehicles which are part passenger and semi-freight, it is likely that the question will be referred to the Attorney General.

The law does not specifically refer to trailers, and the bureau is not requiring licenses for these, but the Attorney General will probably pass on their status also. In order to accommodate owners and chauffeurs the Automobile Bureau will remain open tonight until 9 o'clock.

## MAYOR PRAISES THE POLICE.

### Tells Sergeants at Their Dinner They Have Public's Confidence.

Acting Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley warned the 800 Police Sergeants who attended the annual dinner of the Sergeants' Association at the Astor last night of the dangers that might come from too much praise, but the speakers, including Mayor Mitchel, disregarded the warning. There was praise both for the members of the force and Commissioner Woods, who was unable to attend the dinner because his health had compelled him to take a vacation.

Mayor Mitchel arrived at the middle of the dinner to tell the Sergeants that they had gained the public's "unreserved confidence and respect."

"When I lay down my office," he said, "one of the most sincere memories that I shall have is that the Administration, through the Police Department, has made a real contribution to our civil life. You have made an exceptional record because your Commissioner has trusted you and you have trusted him."

After the Mayor had left Borough President Marks said that he was not betraying the Mayor's confidence when he told them that their pay would be increased at the earliest possible moment.

## DOWNEY SELLS TO CUBAN.

### Jose Marimon Buys Third of Standard Shipbuilding Company.

Announcement was made yesterday that Wallace Downey, founder of the Standard Shipbuilding Company of Staten Island, had disposed of his one-third interest in the property. The company was capitalized at $3,000,000 last year, and began the erection of ways on Shooters Island, in the Kill von Kull, for the construction of standardized ships of large tonnage. The purchaser of the Downey interest is José Marimon, President of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba, and now President of the shipbuilding company.

Mr. Downey said the buyer found contracts on hand amounting to about $10,000,000 available for this year, on which substantial profits should be realized. The management of the shipyard is under the direction of a Cuban syndicate headed by Mr. Marimon. This group is composed of prominent business men and bankers, according to information obtained in banking quarters, who have made money in the Cuban sugar industry and are seeking investments.

Mr. Downey was the buyer of Milliken Brothers, Incorporated, the Staten Island steel fabricating plant, the sale of which was announced last Saturday.

"Plans are already in preparation," he said yesterday, "for the installation on this property of several 10,000-ton shipbuilding berths; also steel plate furnaces and plate rolls and other additions to the present steel fabricating department, to equip it for an output approximating 75,000 tons per annum. A corporation will shortly be organized to operate this steel shipbuilding and fabricating industry on the most up-to-date plans for specialization and standardization in shipbuilding."

The sale of Milliken Brothers will entail the retirement of the present outstanding notes, amounting to about $600,000, and it is understood that a substantial payment will be made on the preferred stock. The outstanding stock consists of $2,761,000 preferred and $998,666 common. The common stock is held in a trust, the voting trustees being William Salomon, Jules S. Bache, and Andrew Morrison.

## APPEAL FOR LYONS WORKERS

### Paterson Silk Mill Employes Will Help Those in France.

An appeal for the suffering silk workers of the Lyons, France, district has been addressed to members of the silk industry in America by the Mayor of Paterson, N. J., and leading silk manufacturers. The appeal, which was issued through the American Silk Journal, was signed by the Mayor, Charles L. Auger of the National Silk Dyeing Company, Ernest Cadgene of the Lyons Piece Dye Works and William Hand of John Hand & Sons. The appeal reads:

"At the beginning of the great war the Federations of the Silk Industries of Lyons, France, in their desire to help the sick and wounded, organized a large hospital, which is officially known as L'Hôpital de la Soie.

"This hospital has been supported since its opening solely by contributions from the silk and allied industries.

"Would it not be a splendid thing for Paterson, the 'Lyons of America,' to help her mother, the 'Lyons of France, in ministering to her sick and wounded sons in the Silk Hospital?

"Would it not be a fine action for every silk firm and every silk worker in the United States to help their poor, stricken brothers in France? We feel that this will appeal to the heart and imagination of manufacturers in silk, therefore we ask all manufacturers and employes in silk and the allied trades, as well as business men, to contribute.

"Manufacturers were asked to allow the workers to take collections in the factories. All contributions may be sent to or left at the office of Mayor Amos H. Radcliffe, Paterson.

### Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $25 from M. Davis in response to an appeal for help for a widow and her seven children.

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## ATTACK VALUATION WORK.

### Commerce Board Disobeyed the Law, Railroads Assert.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The opening attack by the railroads in what promises to be a long legal battle over the methods pursued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in determining the physical valuation of railroad properties throughout the United States, was made today in a hearing on the commission's findings in the case of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, and the Texas Midland Railways.

Counsel devoted virtually the entire day to the first two of forty-one points of contention raised. Charges were made that the commission failed to obey the law in making valuations and failed to include a great many items which it should have included. Whether trackage rights of a railroad over connecting lines should be included, and, if so, at what figure, was one of the points debated, counsel for the Texas Midland asserting that fourteen miles in the road's main line had been omitted because the road did not own the property outright but merely had leased trackage rights over this stretch.

The hearing probably will last a week or more. It is planned to have witnesses testify later in the week.

## PUBLIC SHARES FRENCH LOAN

### Individuals to Participate in $50,000,000 Industrial Credit.

Participation in the $50,000,000 new French industrial credit is being offered to individual investors by William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc. Hitherto this type of investment has been open only to banks. The investment is in the form of assignable trust company participation certificates in registered form. The obligation represented by the certificates will be a pro rata interest in the direct and several responsibility of each one of seventy-four important French industrial concerns. In addition, the credit is secured by $50,000,000 French Government notes and by 20 per cent. of the total amount of the credit.

The credit matures July 16, 1918. Participation on a basis that provides an income of 5½ per cent. is offered investors with the possibility of profit through an improvement in French exchange.

### More Equipment for Penn. R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will shortly place orders at its Altoona shops for the construction of ninety-two all-steel passenger cars, 225 locomotives, and 2,100 freight cars for use on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie. All of the new equipment will be used to replace other cars and locomotives now in service.


LYRIC THEATRE 42d St. West of B'way.
LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK
TWICE DAILY—
2:30 P. M. 25c & 50c | 8:30 P. M. 25c to $1.00
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
WITH
Annette Kellermann

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 7:45, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, Tristan und Isolde. Gadski; Ober; Urlus, Goritz, Ruysdael, Reiss, Bloch. Cond., Bodansky.
Wed. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Mason; Garrison; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. Mat. at 2:30, Rheingold. Maisenauer, Ober, Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Case, Fornia, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8, Trovatore. Muzio, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar; Hempel, Matsenauer; De Luca, Didur, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3.) Magic Flute. Kurt, Garrison, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Bloch. Cond., Eisler.
Next Mon. at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 1
Symphony, G Minor.....Kalinnikow
"Don Quixote".....R. Strauss
Mischa Elman Will Play
Concerto for Violin.....Vogrich
Rondo Capriccioso.....Saint-Saens
Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, & Room 1202 Aeolian Hall. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 31, CHORUS OF THE
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
Characteristic Music of France
(From Francis I. to the Revolution)
Soloists
MAY PETERSON OSCAR SEAGLE
CARLOS SALZEDO
Seats $2 to 50c, on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano Used.

Great Hall, College of City of New York, TONIGHT AT 8:15, The Great French Organist,
Joseph Bonnet
Auspices French-American Assoc. for Musical Art. Tickets Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 3, at 3, CHOPIN RECITAL by OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Manhattan Opera House
Thursday Eve., Feb. 1st
First Presentation in America.
The Wanderer
Prices: Eves. & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Mat. Wed. Best Seats, $1.00.
300 Orchestra Seats at all performances, $1.00.

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Sat. Aft., Feb'y 3, at 2:30
CARNEGIE HALL
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloist HAROLD BAUER
Office of Society, Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Next Friday Afternoon at 2:30.
Soloist GUOMAR NOVAES
Widor, Symphony for Orchestra and Organ with Chas. Gilbert Spross.
Tickets at Box Office, Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15,
CLARA AND DAVID MANNES
Assisting Artist Engelbert Roentgen
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, 20 W. 42d St. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon., Feb. 5th, at 3,
LEON ROTHIER
(Basso Metropolitan Opera Co.)
Seats at Box Office & Mgt. Spizzi & Companari, Inc., 1482 B'way.

COMEDY THEATRE, Feb. 2 and 14, at 3, Two Intimate Song Recitals—ELENA Gerhardt
Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34 St.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3, Last Song Recital of the Season
Reinald WERRENRATH
Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. (Chickering Piano.)

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Tues., 8:15, "Die Quitzows," by E. V. Wildenbruch.
Wed., 8:15, "Kasperlspiel."

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J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Bop.) & Sat. 2:20
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LYCEUM West 45 St. Evs. at 8:25. Last Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
LAST WEEK HER HUSBAND'S WIFE
Marie Tempest, Laura Hope Crews, Norma Mitchell, Henry Kolker, W. Graham Browne, Eugene O'Brien
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Palm Beach brought to N.Y.
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
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GLOBE B'way at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
JULIA ARTHUR in William Lindsey's Romance of Old France, SEREMONDA
FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
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"IN FOR THE NIGHT"
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
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FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday at 2:15.
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Good Gracious Annabelle
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TUES., FEB. 6th. Seat Sale Today.
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JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME."
A New Play by Jane Cowl & Jane Murfin.
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IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
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NORA BAYES IN A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT. PRICES 50c to $2.

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Laugh—And Be Not Ashamed. See
Love o' Mike
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Shaw's "Great Catherine" an uncannily clever whimsicality and Lord Dunsany's stunningly effective "The Queen's Enemies" are exceedingly well done and the out-of-towner must see them.
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ANNA HELD LAST 7 TIMES FOLLOW ME
TUES., FEB. 6, Arthur Hammerstein presents YOU'RE IN LOVE
New Musical Comedy. Seats Thursday.

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GETTING MARRIED
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NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
Powerful!
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1917.


## THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Mr. KITCHIN is as candid as he is brave. Others may be capable of conceiving a tax on excess profits as a cure for preparedness fever. He alone is bold enough to avow that the object of Federal taxation is the expenditure of the proceeds in local benefits. In his words:

> Appropriations for preparedness, shipyards, munition makers, &c., will go to the benefit of those classes who happen to live north of Mason and Dixon's line. All those fellows who live in the localities who will pay the large part of this tax can get rid of it by moving down to my town of Scotland Neck.

After they had got rid of their excess profits and the tax in that manner they might, on second thought, prefer to pay their excess profits tax and get the benefits of preparedness in the sense that it is commonly understood. Mr. KITCHIN seems to say that the regions south of Mason and Dixon's line, including Scotland Neck, would not benefit by national preparedness if the proceeds of the tax are not spent among them. One part of the country would be taxed and prepared. The other part would be untaxed and unprepared. If that were so, it would be better for Scotland Neck to invite taxation rather than by nonpayment to expose the country south of Mason and Dixon's line to the dangers of unpreparedness. Perhaps in further explanations Mr. KITCHIN will take a less sectional view of preparedness, although it is too much to hope that he will abandon sectional taxation.

Popular interest in the excess profits tax will grow as the process is applied. It will not be confined to a Federal tax, any more than the income and inheritance taxes are Federal alone. State and nation are running a race in adopting from each other their respective discoveries of taxing some for the benefit of others in the practical execution of the theory which Mr. KITCHIN alone avows. The costly and useless valuation of the railways was allowed to proceed with only languid interest because it concerned only the railways. It will be different when the valuation of partnerships and corporations begins. Fellow feeling for the railways may be expected to develop rapidly when the valuers begin to operate on private business. Obscure partnerships and corporations will be affected proportionately with the railways and such shining examples as Bethlehem Steel. It has just quadrupled its stock, and its rate of profit on the increased issue naturally will be lower.

But the Government is not to be duped in that manner. The law provides that profits shall be reckoned on actual cash values of assets and actual cash. Hence partnership investments, like those of corporations, must be appraised. The Government has grown efficient by practice, and the taxpayers' calculations of profits will be revised by those who are no friends to concealments of assets in undistributed profits. They are prima facie evidences of tax fraud, and will be taken to the Secretary of the Treasury for decision as to reasonableness. The tax will be discriminating in a high degree and in a novel manner. Those whose profits were small and credit poor are now suddenly rich on small capital. Their tax will be high. Others whose credit was reflected in large issues of capital may report larger totals of profits, but a smaller rate, and escape lightly.

There is such a similarity of relation between railway values and rates that the taxers are evidently thinking that there is a like relation between profits and prices in general. If the profits can be reduced, may not the high cost of living be smitten in the midriff? The sanguine will hope so. Financial mollycoddles may be left to doubt that corporations and partnerships will work hard for the sake of paying taxes on excess profits. Prosperity may be taxed to death, but it cannot be created by statute. Congress is likely to vote first and think afterward. Other thoughts about the local nature of preparedness and the blessings of taxation may be commended to it. Addressing the Academy of Political and Social Science on Saturday, a railway President said that the crux of the railway problem is in the popular interest in it. The same may be said of the excess profits tax. Enthusiasm for it will wane in proportion that the public interest grows. It will grow more rapidly than public interest in the railway problem.

## A TORY AND THE CURSE OF MEROZ

Colonel ROOSEVELT beguiles the Winter of his discontent by reading all the comminatory passages in the Old Testament and then "hurling" them at the White House, occupied, alas! by the wrong lodger. The Colonel kept Sunday by evoking DEBORAH and the curse of MEROZ.

It was unnecessary to disturb DEBORAH, as the Colonel is more than equal to supplying all the malediction he needs in his business and pleasure of feeding fat his immortal grudge against Mr. WILSON. Still, one can't help liking the Colonel, and one hates to see him playing Timon.

The Colonel lugged in his old familiar "Tories" before he launched the curse of MEROZ. The "Tories" have been high on his list of undesirables since 1910. While he is searching the Scriptures for malisons, does he know that he is a Tory himself and so catalogued by indubitable Progressives?

In the January Yale Review Mr. WALTER LIPPMANN, giving "A Progressive's View of the Election," says:

> While THEODORE ROOSEVELT, country gentleman, has been growing more and more class-blind, and more and more the victim of his social environment, more and more the slave of his hatreds and his obsessions, WOODROW WILSON, harassed from all sides, perplexed as no President in our generation, has shewn an unparalleled capacity of political understanding.

Again hear the word of truth and soberness from this Progressive, sadly contemplating the Regressive of Oyster Bay:

> Something has been happening to the Colonel in these last years. The Colonel is repeating himself, the Colonel is looking back to the good old times, the Colonel is becoming anecdotal, the Colonel acts like a chronically indignant man. Temperamentally, the Colonel is reverting to class, and indulging himself in the prejudices of a rather narrow social set. His assumptions, his social and moral values, his conceptions of honor and patriotism, are more and more those of the landed gentry, physically brave, conventionally noble, impervious to popular feeling, highhanded, scornful, class-bound. A ferment he will always be, no doubt, and personally attractive, a powerful agitator of course. But the trusted national leader of a diversified democracy never again, I think. He is no longer flexible enough for that. That rôle has passed to WOODROW WILSON, a man of far less natural gift for leadership, but one with a subtler mind and a younger sympathy.

A country gentleman, a Tory, from Oyster Bay anathematising Mr. WILSON as the Jacobite country squires in Yorkshire or Northumberland anathematised the Hanoverian dynasty for a generation.

Faithful are the wounds of a friend. The Colonel should stop his studies in comminution, wake up, look alive, deterylze and modernize himself. But can he? No longer flexible? A "stern and unbending" Tory?

## MR. GOMPERS'S GOLDEN JUBILEES.

Mr. GOMPERS has the happiness to celebrate a double golden jubilee, that of his marriage and his identification with organized labor. His father, blind and past 90, sat at the same table. Mr. GOMPERS was an immigrant and penniless. He is in easy circumstances and "the master of a million minds." It is a rare career, with just causes of personal pride. No man has done more for American unionism, and none would grudge him the esteem of his associates. If only he would choose them with more regard to the public interest the praise would be warmer.

Those whose views are broader than unionism cannot feel unreserved approval of men who defend practices which the courts condemn and for which too many have gone to prison with public approval. Although he is the leader of more than one million workers, his following is only a small part of citizenship and his leadership is not altogether in the public interest. It is so in some respects. Mr. GOMPERS has kept American unionism clear of socialism and anarchy. For the most part he has relied upon labor's economic influence, which is its right, rather than upon politics, which has proved fickle enough to discourage further adventures in that direction.

Mr. GOMPERS prides himself most upon what is his weakness—partisanship without restraint. The welfare of nonunionists is nothing to him. He is frankly the enemy of capital, and attacks it with pleasure. In those views he cannot expect sympathy from those who place the solidarity of all citizens and of both capital and labor above the interests of men who make the mistake of fostering class feeling and interests. If only he would give others the opportunities which he has enjoyed and would be a patriot rather than a partisan his public services would be greater. But then perhaps it would not be possible for him to fill the position to which he has risen.

## EUROPE'S PROPERTY LOSSES.

At the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in Pittsburgh last week a committee submitted a report, the result of careful inquiry, showing the value of the property destroyed in Europe by the war. The total is $5,985,000,000. In France, estimates of the loss have been made by the Government. These, with the reports of our Industrial Commission and other trustworthy statements, were used by the committee. The ships destroyed are not included, and $5,785,000,000 of the total is assigned to the western war zone.

For machinery alone in France and Belgium, to be used in ten specified industries, $800,000,000 must be expended. It is expected that much of the machinery required will be bought in the United States. To this country, also, the rebuilders will look for large quantities of timber, steel, and other raw materials. Russia intends not only to replace what is gone, but also to extend her railroad system. For a long time she has been buying cars and locomotives here for the roads now in use, and she was placing last week an order for 800,000 tons of rails. If her plans for new roads can be carried out after the coming of peace, the supplies will be obtained here.

The Foreign Trade Council's report points to a great demand from Europe for our products after the war. If the stricken nations then have anything to sell, and offer it to us, we should take it. They will need our help, which should not be withheld. It would be inhuman to bar but by new protective tariff duties such goods as they may be able to exchange for our exports. Our tariff, it was said at the convention, should be made a flexible or bargaining one, to meet the new tariffs which the nations now belligerent will enact. But no one can foresee now what tariff changes or commercial treaty provisions may be required by new conditions after the war. The inquiries and reports of our Tariff Commission will indicate the action that should then be taken. All ought to see now, however, that the reception of goods from the rebuilding countries that seek to exchange them for our products ought not to be prevented or restricted by new duties on imports.

## LAST OF THE "CHARACTERS."

The old Washington is no more. It may have seemed an insignificant thing when Shoomaker's disappeared from Pennsylvania Avenue and Hancock's closed its doors, but those things were symbols, like crape on the door. Washington has changed its character, which is to say that the old Washington is dead and a new one begun. "Th' new kind," as Mr. Dooley said of a world without alcohol, "may be betther; but it'll be different, an' th' wurruld will be a sadder an' a safer wurruld to live in."

The last of the "characters" of Washington died a few days ago, and with the passing of that famous tribe the metamorphosis becomes complete. There is no room for them in the Washington of today, but they have flourished there since the Presidency of JEFFERSON, and were a feature of its life duplicated nowhere,—the men who were pointed out to you on the street under that title, just as were the Monument and the Capitol. For a hundred years, if a "character" died there were always plenty more, for it was a self-renewing institution; but they have been dying off with no successors for the last few years, and when CHARLEY EDWARDS "of Texas"—the name was never pronounced without the suffix—died last week, a chapter in the development of Washington was closed.

"When BILL STERRETT went to "Washington," said Colonel R. M. JOHNSTON once, "he made a great stir "as the typical wild and woolly West-"erner, and made what seemed a "granite reputation. But when CHAR-"LEY EDWARDS arrived, he hadn't more "than got off the train and hung up "his hat before everybody was calling "BILL effeminate." He had helped BRANN make The Iconoclast; he had imbibed his philosophy of life under the tutelage of EUGENE FIELD. He wore an immense black sombrero and a sweeping black mustache, and once, in the Senate Gallery, when he whispered, as he thought, to a neighbor, a Capitol attendant came down and touched him on the shoulder, saying, "Shouting is not permitted in the gallery, Sir."

It was a sight for the gods to see him and that other famous "character," Dr. BEDLOE, when Greek met Greek; EDWARDS and BEDLOE, storm and sunshine, a cyclone and a Summer day, with a rapturous crowd instantly congregating for the collision of fun and wit. "Coarse humor, Sir, coarse humor," was always BEDLOE'S final and conclusive retort as he walked sunnily away. TOM OCHILTREE belonged to the era of both, was a friend of BEDLOE'S; he died in eclipse, long removed from Washington, but he outlived old JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

Congress contributed its quota to the same era of "characters"; Private JOHN ALLEN, Belfond, the Red-headed Rooster of the Rockies, and many others. But these Congressional characters were not quite the same as the unofficial characters. There was old Judge RILEY pacing down the avenue, all stateliness and touch-me-not-tishness, he who won fame by peppering the Queen of Madagascar with birdshot when he was Consul at Mozambique and wished to emphasize his disapproval of her taste in bathing costumes. Colonel JOHN A. JOYCE, with his military soft hat and his mane of white hair rolling down on his shoulders. He who used to beguile his leisure by driving ELLA WHEELER WILCOX into spasms of indignation at stated times by asserting with solemnity that he had written her poem, "Laugh and the World Laughs with You." The outraged poet has never seen any fun in the situation to this day, and perhaps JOYCE himself did not.

Some of the lost tribe of "characters" are remembered with nothing but amusement, some with tenderness and the mirth whose fountains lie close to those of tears. EDWARDS and BEDLOE were of these last. Stricken down five years ago with a frightful malady whose issue was sure and painful death, EDWARDS faced it with a laugh, and for five years he died dauntlessly. He had laughed all his life, and he laughed to the last; he went to the Dark Tower like Childe Roland. It was a gallant death, a fitting one for the man who was to end the century-old book of the "characters" of Washington.

## THE REFORMED DOGFISH.

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is as true of the piscine as it is of the canine tribe. Witness the dogfish—beg pardon, the grayfish—long a terror and nuisance to Atlantic Coast fishermen, whose nets he has cut to tatters and whose bait and catches he has devoured. Until quite recently there was no market here for this bold sea pirate, whose plebeian name and marauding habits had acquired for him a most unsavory reputation. Last November, however, the Bureau of Fisheries, in an interesting circular entitled "The Grayfish—Try It," officially rechristened the contemned and neglected dogfish, and incidentally described what a nutritious and delectable fellow he was. And now Secretary REDFIELD of the Department of Commerce tells us that "the packers "of grayfish estimate that the "present demand is tenfold the avail-"able supply and that one large job-"ber in the Middle West has just "placed his fourth order since the "fish was placed on the market in "November."

In the brief space of two months the Department of Commerce has created a new industry that benefits not only the fisherman and packer but the consumer as well. At present the grayfish is being packed plain like salmon, and a can containing fourteen ounces of solid meat and providing about the same quantity of nutriment as a like amount of medium-grade salmon may be purchased for 10 cents. The grayfish contains a little less protein and a little more fat than the salmon, but in digestibility, richness, and wholesomeness it equals, if it does not excel, many of our popular fish foods. One interesting result of the analyses thus far made by the Government is that the grayfish is entirely free from uric acid, which is not true of meats, poultry, or other fishes.

Because of the many by-products obtainable from it, it is possible to market grayfish at a very low price. It may be prepared in a variety of ways—salted and dried like cod, smoked, and canned. In the countries of the Mediterranean it has been used as a fresh food from time immemorial. Economic Circular No. 22 of the Bureau of Fisheries, to which reference has already been made, gives seventeen recipes for using the canned fish in the preparation of palatable dishes.

The grayfish is only one of many excellent sea foods which Americans have been long and recklessly wasting by neglect. The intelligent housewife who knows something about food values and is not afraid to try a new dish because it is new may do more to "knock H. out of the H. C. of L." than all the State and Congressional investigating committees combined.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**A Costly, but Commendable, Vindication.**

That the man SARFAN was convicted of perjury is, of course, a sufficiently serious matter for the man himself, but he counts for little or nothing with the general public, which, in the trial before Judge HAND, as in the whole mass of litigation and prosecution which has followed the TANZER woman's original charges, has seen only one important figure—one could almost say only one defendant. That this has been so is, from one point of view, the misfortune of JAMES W. OSBORNE, but from another it can be called his good fortune, for it has brought to him from all quarters grateful recognition of the courage which he displayed when the attack on him was made, and of the determination shown by him since in carrying through to the end his refusal to accept or permit of anything except a complete vindication.

In doing this Mr. OSBORNE consulted neither his own convenience nor his own interests. He has occasionally said that if the thing were to do over he would find a way to avoid the embarrassments and losses which have followed the course he took—embarrassments and losses that he very well knew would follow it. He preferred then, however, and in all probability a man of his temperament would prefer again, to fight scandalous and untrue accusations instead of hushing them up. By so doing he performed an important public service, for, whether Miss TANZER did or did not make in the beginning an honest mistake as to the identity of the man whom she knew as Oliver Osborne, there is no doubt that her subsequent experiences have been such as to inspire with a new and wholesome caution others who, with or without colorable excuse, start or threaten to start the sort of action she brought against JAMES W. OSBORNE.

For the latter, too, the experience may have its lesson. As a witness he has been subjected to all the cruel arts by which an opposing counsel can humiliate, anger, and confuse one whose testimony he would weaken or destroy. Sympathy with Mr. OSBORNE for the treatment he received while on the stand would be greater if he had not himself in the past often used like methods for the same ends. That fact, however, does not change the fact that, by his refusal to compromise what none knew better than he would be a troublesome and expensive case, Mr. OSBORNE earned the thanks of the community in which he lives.

**Haunted in the Old, Old Way.**

Should it be considered worth while seriously to investigate the happenings which have given to Newark, in the minds of not a few of its citizens, the sinister glory of possessing at this late day a "haunted house," the investigators would know exactly for what, or rather for whom, to look, and it is about as certain as anything can be that the search would not be long.

The phenomena described are all familiar to the students of the subject, and have been ever since the classic case of the Cock Lane ghost. Always when there has been a mysterious displacement of household furniture and ornaments there has been discovered by those who looked long and deeply enough a neurotic person, usually a young or youngish girl, who had developed a more or less marvelous skill in the performance of these tricks. Her motive, too, has always been the same—to astonish and frighten her relatives and neighbors and thus to gratify her own morbid sense of self-importance.

There is quite a large literature of such episodes, but it receives little attention except from the psycho-pathologists. The ghost or spirit explanation is simpler, and to many minds vastly more satisfactory. That it can still be accepted by people living as near the metropolis as Newark is more than a little humiliating.

### Neutrals After the War.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Former President Taft recently resigned from a society to promote peace to give the more time to one whose object is the enforcement of peace. He has not, however, grasped the fact that to be consistent the advocates of a league to enforce peace should begin by helping to knock out the bully who in July, 1914, broke and is still breaking the world's peace. Mr. Taft would like to see the international policeman firmly established, but he does not want to fight for him now. He would fight in 1940, but not in 1917. He would be content to let Germany get away with at least part of her ambitious program. He fails to grasp the fact that it is the Allies' desire for permanent peace that makes that undesirable. To transform the Allies' policeman into an international policeman all neutrals should fight for him. Had Germany opposed and the United States remained indifferent to the sending of a police force to Peking the Chinese rebellion would have developed into an international war of world-wide proportions.

Were the neutrals to throw in their lot with the Allies now it would end the war more quickly and prevent a dozen future wars. To remain neutral now is to lead refractory nations to believe that neutrals will never fight for so disinterested an object as international peace. They will take advantage of this indifference on the part of neutrals and give all kinds of trouble even after the neutrals are definitely lined up on the side of the international police force.

What is more, should the United States maintain her present attitude she will lose the high place she has so long held as a premier nation in the world's struggle for democratic forms of government. She will become less and less a factor in international politics. There is nothing truer in the world than Maeterlinck's contention that after the war it will not be long before we shall see the differences increase and the destinies diverge between the nations that have won dead heroes in this war of liberation and those nations that have failed humanity in its hour of peril. The neutrals' seeming gain will be their real loss.

ALFRED FITZPATRICK.
Toronto, Jan. 26, 1917.

### The New Republic's Greek.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

On the first page of the latest issue of the New Republic there appears, at the end of a paragraph dealing with your opinion of the "modern school," an assemblage of Greek words which bears in spots a certain resemblance to a famous expression of nationalism. It is open to the half mind to accept the text as a mere accident of the composing room, unusually embarrassing, perhaps, in view of the context, but still leaving the New Republic with a low average of such accidents. Fired, however, by the new faith in exegesis which has been kindled in this country by the success of THE TIMES in telling us what Mr. Wilson means, I am not content to assume that the writer of the editorial paragraph in question simply had a bit of bad luck while attempting to quote in a language which perhaps his proofreaders do not use in daily intercourse. I am prepared to advance at least two more promising theories. Perhaps the writer said to his colleagues: "Let us make a practical experiment to see how many of our readers have the faintest taint of a classical education. Let us take one of the best-known remarks of the most rugged of Greek prose writers. Let us arrange it as though it were a couple of lines from a chorus. Let us then knock out one of the most important words, replacing it by another with some of the same letters, and let us change the order of some of the little words to make it more vraisemblable. If we get away with this, we shall have proved that democracy no longer knows or needs its mother tongue."

If this hypothesis seems too elaborate, let us assume that the writer, while consciously deviating from the familiar form of the phrase, still meant to give us a Greek sentence susceptible of translation. It offers knotty difficulties, but its meaning appears to be roughly, "They fight for Belgium with the noblest sentiments, but with the bodies of other men." EMILY JAMES PUTNAM.
New York, Jan. 28, 1917.

### Friends Lost to Suffrage.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you permit just a word in answer to the letter of the Rev. J. E. Cates? He says that he has been in favor of woman suffrage all his life and has voted for it in two States, but cannot do so again if the "picketing" of the White House by the women is continued. We cannot believe that so stanch a friend as Dr. Cates will abandon a principle because of the misguided action of so small a number of its advocates. It is believed that the Congressional Union, whose representatives are doing the picketing, represent about 2 or 3 per cent. of the enrolled suffragists of the country. It depends for its existence almost wholly upon "publicity," and this takes different forms, of which the "picketing" is the latest. President Wilson never showed more tact than in his good-humored indifference, which has prevented the "martyrdom" that evidently was hoped for, and we trust the general public will follow his good example. The leaders of the National Association can no more control this particular group than could the Democratic or Republican National Committee prevent any dissatisfied body of their respective parties from forming a new organization. It would be just as logical to hold the entire party responsible for whatever attitude any small group should take as to hold the National Association responsible for whatever methods the union or any other independent society might undertake.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,
Chairman National Press Committee.
New York, Jan. 25, 1917.

### For "Calory Restaurants."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you make the suggestion through your columns that some one start a chain of "calory restaurants" throughout the city? If there was one in the neighborhood of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street I know of a number of persons who would patronize it. The twenty-five-cent menu for a day published in THE TIMES this morning would cost in the average good hotel from $3.00 to $3.50 a day. Many would be willing to pay $1.50 a day for the twenty-five-cent menu of good, simple and nourishing food. ECONOMY.
New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

## COLOMBIA'S TREATY VIEWS.

### A Citizen Says Amendments Are Not Acceptable.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In urging, as you do in your recent editorial, the approval of the treaty between the United States and Colombia as an effective means of conserving South American trade with this country, you say that the treaty "provides, in its present form, for the payment of $10,000,000, and contains some expressions of regret which may require amendment."

The payment to Colombia, stipulated for in the treaty, is not $10,000,000 but $25,000,000, a sum certainly far less than the value of the rights seized from Colombia when Mr. Roosevelt "took the Isthmus," as was recognized by the American Minister who initiated the negotiations that led to this settlement. If, in mentioning $10,000,000, you refer to the amendment proposed in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, I take the liberty of stating that such an amendment would be regarded in my country as wholly unacceptable, not so much perhaps because of the diminution of the sum as because of the spirit of petty huckstering that it would evince.

As to the suggestion of an amendment of the article which contains the expression of regret, it is important that it be known, once for all, that we Colombians regard the formula that was adopted as being the irreducible minimum of moral satisfaction to which we are entitled by reason of the attack on our sovereignty by Mr. Roosevelt's Government. This mild formula of regret (a real masterpiece of euphemism) is honorable even for the United States, because it implies generous conduct of the strong toward the weak, recognizing from motives not of fear but of honor that past conduct has been wrong. In my country it would be considered a fresh offense to claim now an expression of mutual regret, since it would be equivalent to pretending the victim asks pardon of his aggressor.

Any further delay in considering the treaty or any demand for its amendment would surely entail its rejection. The commercial and ethical consequences of such a policy would be felt sharply and speedily, to the "sincere regret" of any true friends of either country. A. VILLEGAS RESTREPO.
New York, Jan. 24, 1917.

### Hall Caine's Letters.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you permit me to express my delight with the Hall Caine letters? In my humble opinion, no better works of intelligent information or delightful English have ever been published in this country. How true it is, as Mr. Caine says, that we Americans, so self-satisfied with our prosperity, can hardly be said to have the point of view to say that a "peace without victory" is a desirability. If our Chief Magistrate was required each morning to look at the vacant chair and bemoan the loss in battle of his only son, if his house were the home of several women and children driven from their homes in Belgium, if he could possibly have the point of view which Mr. Caine brings so forcibly to our attention, we would hear less about a drawn battle or a "peace without victory."

For one, mark me down as believing there can be no lasting peace until German imperialism is broken down and the great, good German people we all love are given the ruling voice as to the administration of their affairs without the guidance of a so-called divinely created aristocracy.

HORACE McGUIRE.
De Land, Fla., Jan. 26, 1917.

### "No Jury—No Prizes."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I read with a thrill of pleasure and satisfaction the announcement of the very real step toward progress taken by some of the strongest of our young artists.

The slogan of "No Jury—No Prizes" has been my own watchword for years, ever since during my work in Paris I saw how impossible it was for the most conscientious of juries to be just. In fact, the more conscientious the jury, the more impossible justice becomes—how could anything but a commonplace or, at the least, a conventional one "get by" ten or twenty men of differing and sincere artistic convictions? The answer must be obvious to any one who has ever heard two painters talk of the work of their fellows. What can be the result when there are a half dozen or more who must agree that a given work has or has not merit?

I believe this means a tremendous advance in the real artistic growth of our country and will bring before the public many beautiful things which, but for it, would continue to stand face to the wall in their makers' studios.

DEWING WOODWARD,
President of the Blue Dome Fellowship.
New York, Jan. 22, 1917.

### The President's Right to Speak.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There is one brief sentence in the President's recent address to the Senate which does not appear to have received any attention from yourself or your correspondents. Explaining that he spoke because it seemed to him necessary "if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance," he says:

> Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back.

Was he not in exactly the same position when in August, 1914, Germany invaded and ravaged Belgium? If he can speak now, why could he not, and why did he not, speak then?

F. O. JEMMETT.
Toronto, Jan. 26, 1917.

### Applied to the Irish Question.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Now comes J. O'Leary and Mr. Dillon of Dublin, who allege that the President is anxious to free Ireland. Respectfully referred to the Committee on Things Interesting if True, inasmuch as consistency has ever been a characteristic of the sons of Erin, why not follow out this policy of the disintegration of empires to a really useful conclusion? Let us make no halfway job of it. If Ireland is to be freed from the "tyranny" of England, certainly Saxony, Bavaria, and the other States which Prussia has led around by the nose should be made independent. I have a lurking suspicion that this would not be acceptable to some of Mr. O'Leary's friends.

JEFFERSON W. BAKER.
Montclair, N. J., Jan. 25, 1917.

### JUPITER.

He burns beyond the blazing sweep
Of red and restless Mars.
Across the Earth swings sheer and steep,
And Mercury and Venus keep
The awful inner bars.

He marks, within, the wasted ways
Of vagrant asteroids;
Without, in belts of burning haze,
Wan Saturn, Uranus ablaze,
And Neptune o'er the voids.

Creation's count yet calls him young.
Ensirt in golden zone,
By moons octuple overhung,
From what wild spiral was there flung
His shard of molten stone?

The flame and flood of him is rife
With prescient whispering.
Yet knows he not of birth or life,
Of love or hate, of joy or strife,
Of aught that time must bring.

Colossal child of time and space,
His work yet unbegun,
Ungathered waters on his face,
Unquestioning he keeps his pace
Of twelve years round the sun.

KADRA MAYBI.

## ONLY CITIZEN TEACHERS.

### Superintendents Recommend That Board of Education Make This Rule.

A report was sent yesterday to the Board of Education by the Board of Superintendents recommending that hereafter all persons appointed to any teaching or supervisory position in the public schools of this city shall in writing declare their belief in the principles of the United States Constitution. In the case of an alien the appointee shall declare his intention, by becoming a citizen, to promote the good order and welfare of the United States. The Superintendents had sought the advice of President Wilson on this point and included in the report to the Board of Education is this message from the White House:

"Every person appointed as a teacher in our schools should furnish proof of American citizenship as one of the required qualifications. I had assumed that this was already the rule, and I am surprised that it has not been."

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, said last night that while he had heard of the report and the statement by President Wilson, the board had not as yet taken any action. Personally he was in sympathy with the recommendation.

"It is the general sentiment in the board, I believe," he added, "that the teachers should be American citizens. I think that such a rule would affect but few of the teachers now employed. The board, however, has not as yet taken the recommendation under consideration." One of the Superintendents was quoted as stating that several of the teachers who came from England, France, Canada, and Germany would be affected by a drastic order.

In its report the Board of Superintendents recommends further that "such requirements shall not prevent the Board of Education from employing on a temporary engagement any person not a citizen whose services are obtained under any plan that the Board of Education may adopt for the exchange of teachers between the school system of New York and that of any other city or country." The report also says:

> A prime purpose of public schools is to make good citizens. The weight of authority is upon the side of requiring the teachers, to be American citizens. The Board of Education has the right to prescribe this qualification." The Board of Education will consider the matter at an early meeting, and, if it decides to adopt the recommendation, will determine what action to take in regard to those teachers not citizens who are now in the employ of the department.

## CITY FIGHTS PREFERENTIAL.

### Philadelphia Sides with New York Against Jersey Request.

Witnesses for the City of Philadelphia yesterday testified before Examiner Wilbur La Roe, Jr., of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that if New Jersey municipalities, which are petitioning for a preferential freight rate under New York, received their desired relief, the City of Philadelphia would lose her position as a commercial port. They said that on export grain coming from the lakes, which constitutes more than half the export traffic of Philadelphia, the competition was practically on a parity with New York because of the difference in the cost of loading at the two ports.

Several witnesses agreed that the division of what now constitutes the Port of New York would be a serious blow to Philadelphia commerce. It was pointed out that at present Philadelphia exported only about half as much grain as Baltimore, and about one-third as much as New York.

The City of New York rested its case yesterday morning. When the Philadelphia witnesses had concluded their testimony the New Jersey petitioners put witnesses on the stand in rebuttal. It is expected they will conclude their testimony today, when a night session will be held if necessary. The testimony presented by New Jersey yesterday was intended to show the relative values of water front real estate on the New Jersey and New York sides of the Hudson River. Examiner La Roe instructed the petitioners to present assessment valuations.

## APPEAL AGAINST GERMANY.

### American Rights Committee Urges Citizens to Voice Their Protest.

The American Rights Committee, of which George Haven Putnam is President, and William Emerson Secretary, has issued an appeal to members of the league and all other American citizens who believe that the final defeat of Prussian militarism is essential to a just and lasting peace, to give immediate, effective expression to their views. In his recent address to the Senate Mr. Wilson, the appeal states, voiced many views which merit the approval of the American people.

"The present crisis, however," the appeal adds, "demands of our people something more than unqualified approval of abstract ideals set forth in lofty phrases.

"Germany promised Mr. Wilson temporary immunity from submarine outrages on the expressly stipulated condition that he use his influence to thwart certain military measures of the Allies. Events justify the fear that Mr. Wilson is, in effect, fulfilling the conditions imposed by the murderer of our people, endeavoring to purchase security at the expense of justice and the future security of the world. If you share this fear, will you not immediately do two things? First, write or telegraph to your Senators and Representatives urging them to use their influence against any action whatsoever which will favor a barren and inconclusive peace; and second, write to your local paper and to a few of the metropolitan papers a short but vigorous expression of your opinion."

## FEAR ELECTION LAW CHANGE

### Politicians Unenthusiastic Over Proposal to Abolish Jobs.

The proposed changes in the election law outlined by Edward F. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, in his annual report, did not stir up any enthusiasm yesterday among political leaders. President Boyle estimates that he can save more than $300,000 by eradicating defects in the existing statute and simplifying its operation, but as this will mean the doing away with thousand of jobs, especially around election time, the politicians are not impressed. These jobs, including poll and ballot clerks at primary elections, have been considered legitimate patronage by the party in power and to abolish them is expected to weaken the organization.

Several of the recommendations, however, are pleasing to leaders who see an opportunity to simplify the present law. The suggestion that three days be allowed for filling vacancies caused by the destination of party designations instead of one day, as at present, generally met with acceptance, as did the suggestion that an elector who, through no fault of his own, registers in the wrong election district may, upon proper proof, have the error rectified without recourse to the courts. Several Republican leaders have been in favor for some time of doing away with newspaper advertising, and it is likely that this recommendation by President Boyle will be discussed soon at meetings of the state and county committees.

## PAPER REPORT READY SOON.

### Probably Will Be Submitted to Congress Late This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Federal Trade Commission's report on its newsprint paper investigation probably will be made to Congress late this week. Final agreement on legislation to be recommended and a report on the Canadian situation, it was learned today, are all that stand in the way of its completion. Commissioner Parry returned tonight from Ottawa with information on measures contemplated by Canadian officials.

The commission's law board will put before it for approval shortly recommendations for legislation designed to prevent a similar paper shortage situation in the future.

## COMMITTEE RAISES NEW WARSHIPS' COST

### Allows $19,000,000 for Each Battle Cruiser's Hull and Machinery; Scout's, $6,000,000.

### ACCEPTABLE BIDS EXPECTED

### But Navy Yards Will Be Fitted for Building — House Passes Fortifications Bill—Dry Dock Bids.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Administration's $800,000,000 defense budget began to take final shape in Congress today when the House passed the Fortifications bill, carrying more than $91,000,000 for coast defenses, and the House Naval Committee completed its 1918 Naval Appropriation bill, with a total of more than $331,000,000.

The Army Appropriation bill, the third element of the program, still is in the House Military Committee, which is expected to complete it next week. Estimates for the army reach more than $360,000,000, exclusive of numerous deficiency measures resulting from the border mobilization and the rising cost of war materials.

The only other military legislation pending is the Universal Military Training bill. This is before a Senate subcommittee, which will conclude its hearings this week, when Major Gens. Scott and Wood are to be recalled for cross-examination by Senator Blair Lee of Maryland on their previous statements that federalization of the National Guard had proved a failure. It is not expected that Congress will take any action on the Universal Training bill at this session.

#### The Naval Building Program.

The Navy bill carries $361,433,285, as against $313,000,000 last year. It provides for the construction of three 42,000-ton battleships, at a total cost of $23,178,592 each; one battle cruiser, at a cost of $26,094,490; three scout cruisers, at $6,746,145 each; fifteen destroyers, at $1,748,612 each; one destroyer tender, at $2,808,000; one submarine tender, at $3,100,400, and fifteen 800-ton type submarines, at $1,494,008 each.

The program is that recommended by the department and represents half of the remaining portion of the three-year program approved last year. The committee departed from the department's recommendations only in the type of submarines provided for. No small coast defense submarines are authorized, the committee having decided against the small 400 to 600 ton type of boat, such as there now in service.

Taking up the problem of getting under construction the four battle cruisers authorized last year, the committee raised the limit of cost for the hull and machinery to $19,000,000 from $18,000,000. The Department officials believe all four vessels can be placed with private bidders at that figure. The committee, however, heeded Secretary Daniels's recommendation that navy yards be fitted to build large numbers of capital ships, authorizing the expenditure of an additional $12,000,000 for that purpose if the department is unable to make satisfactory contracts for any vessel in the present bill or left over from the preceding program. This would make available a total of $180,000,000 for equipping navy yards.

#### Scout Cruiser Cost Raised.

For the three scout cruisers still awaiting satisfactory bids, the committee raised the cost for hull and machinery to $6,000,000 from $5,000,000. One vessel was ordered from the Seattle Construction Company some months ago at the lower figure, but no other bids were received.

"To encourage the completion of the 1,000-foot-State dry dock at Boston, the committee proposed that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to enter into a contract with the State of Massachusetts gu

# MISSVIOLETERSKINE, DIPLOMAT, TO WED

### Secretary in the British Embassy to Marry Horace Seymour, Third Secretary.

### WILL FORSAKE HER CAREER

### She Will Return to England with Her Husband After Their Marriage in Washington in April.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—When the name of Miss Violet Erskine appeared in the list of Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice's official family with the rank of secretary, not only the State Department in Washington but the representatives of the thirty-nine other powers maintaining diplomatic relations with the United States took notice. A woman diplomat would have aroused more than passing interest in any embassy or legation. That the first of her sex to achieve this distinction was an Englishwoman caused joy in the suffrage ranks in London and attracted notice in other capitals.

It became known here today that Miss Erskine is to forsake a diplomatic career to marry and return to her native country. The man who is interrupting this promising career is also a member of the British Diplomatic Service, Horace Seymour, Third Secretary, formerly attached to the Foreign Office in London. He has been stationed in Washington for more than three years.

Miss Erskine is the daughter of the late Thomas Erskine of the British Consular Service, whose death occurred recently in New Orleans, where he was Consul General. His daughter's appointment to a diplomatic post in Washington was due, it was said, to her familiarity with customs affairs and American institutions, which made her a valued assistant to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy. She is a handsome young woman of blonde type, graceful and charming in manner. She is a great favorite with the Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice. It is supposed that the marriage will take place at the embassy. The wedding will take place in April, but the exact date has not been fixed. The young couple will leave for England immediately after the ceremony.

## A DAY OF RECEPTIONS.

### Mrs. N. Le R. Edgar and Dr. Wm. C. Carl Among Those Entertaining.

Yesterday's social program consisted mostly of receptions.

Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar entertained at her house, 125 East Fortieth Street, with a reception for Mme. Maria Barrientos, who sang during the afternoon. Two young Spanish dancers, Peginka and Henriques Madriguera, also appeared.

Miss Julia Chester Wells was in charge of the arrangements at the reception and tea held at the Hotel Gotham by the Daughters of the Cincinnati. About two hundred were in attendance.

Mrs. James S. Cross of 110 Jaggar Avenue, Flushing, L. I., gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Felicity C. Clark, whose engagement was recently announced.

Dr. William C. Carl and Miss Carl gave a large reception yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Joseph Bonnet, the French organist, from 4 to 6 o'clock. A program was arranged for the occasion, the artists including Mme. Harriet Bawden, Mlle. Amy Ellerman, M. A. Sarto, Henry G. Miller, and the Elsa Fischer Quartet. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Miss Anne Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield and Mrs. Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. Tertius Noble, Albert H. Barby, David Bispham, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Clement R. Gale, and Marquis de Polignac.

A concert was held at the home of Mrs. James Cunningham, 124 East Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the Briarcliff Holiday House, and largely attended. Miss Louise Homer sang.

### Wronker-Cohen Wedding Feb. 12.

The marriage of Miss Aimee Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cohen, to Lester Wronker, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Wronker of 310 West Ninety-third Street, will take place on Feb. 12 at the home of the bride, 1564 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers.

### Walmsley-De Bullet Engagement.

The engagement of Miss A. Isabel Walmsley, daughter of John Sargent Walmsley of Roslyn, Md., to John C. R. de Bullet of Baltimore, Md., son of the late Anthony Francis Eugene de Bullet, is announced. Miss Walmsley's sisters are Mrs. E. A. Herb and Mrs. Lincoln Barker of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

### Miss Evelyn C. Hambidge Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Evelyn Christina Hambidge, daughter of the late Mrs. George Fowler Hambidge, to Judge James Alfred Merrill of Rutland, Vt., has been announced. Miss Hambidge is a sister of Jay Hambidge, the artist, and of Charles G. Hambidge of THE TIMES. She is a graduate of the Castle School at Tarrytown, N. Y. The wedding will take place in April.

### Polyclinic Hospital Alumnae Dance.

The Almunae Association of the Polyclinic Hospital will give its annual dance at the Hotel Majestic this evening. The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary will act as patronesses, and the board of managers will be the patrons. Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. F. H. Dillingham, Mrs. C. G. Kurley, Miss Lela Card and Miss Mary Clifford are on the Reception Committee.

### Lithuanians to Get Relief.

The Lithuanian Relief Committee announced here last night that the money, amounting to approximately $171,370, which was collected in this country on Nov. 3, the day set aside by President Wilson for the purpose, would shortly be forwarded to Lithuanians through the Red Cross authorities in Switzerland. A cable message received from the Swiss organization, it was said, described the situation in Lithuania as desperate, with the people there starving.

### Watson to Practice in Supreme Court

On motion of Attorney General Gregory, ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson was enrolled yesterday as a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Watson is a member of the law firm of Barber, Watson & Gibboney, 165 Broadway.

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## WOMEN TO AID RECRUITING.

### Officers' Wives and an Actress Join Bryant Park Enlistment Tent.

If it doesn't rain, young men who stroll through Bryant Park this afternoon may expect to be buttonholed by two army officers' wives and a young actress and queried approximately thus:

"Don't you know that a year in the army would do you good, that none but very strong and fine men are admitted to the army? Do you think you're strong enough to pass the test, or are you a weakling? And, by the way, nothing makes a man so popular as a uniform, you knew."

According to present plans, the military band from Fort Slocum is to add its appeal and the actress is to sing the new song which she sings in a current Broadway show. The song was selected as a final argument. Its title is, "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile." By the time the actress has finished her song it is calculated that there will be standing room only in the vicinity of the canvas tent that is to be erected in the park, and at the psychological moment recruiting officers are to draw the spectators into the tent and sign them up before the song and the women's urgings are forgotten.

It is the very latest thing in recruiting for the army. Captain Robert Emmet Goolrick, U. S. A., has been conducting a recruiting station at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Captain Goolrick's wife and the wife of Major Junius C. Gregory of Fort Slocum have volunteered as women recruiting officers. They got Miss Adele Rowland, who sings the ditty about the troubles and the old kit bag in "Her Soldier Boy," to join them as the first women recruiters in the service, and the plan to have the recruiting tent in Bryant Park was adopted.

### The Rev. John H. Greene Dies at 96.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29.—The Rev. John H. Greene, the oldest priest in the South, died here today at the age of 96. He was a native of Ireland, and, after working on The Dublin Nation, came to this country and began as a reporter on The Cincinnati Enquirer. When the civil war began he enlisted with the Tenth Ohio Regiment of Infantry and served as a war correspondent for The Enquirer. After the war he became editor of The Catholic Telegraph.

Father Greene was ordained as a priest in 1875 in London, and became a member of the Josephite Order. He labored among the negro congregations in this city until two years ago, when his sight failed. He had written extensively.

### Frank L. Froment Dies in Florida.

Frank L. Froment, senior member of Froment & Co., iron and steel merchants, of 150 Bank Street, died yesterday in Miami, Fla., in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in New York, and became one of the most widely known representatives of American mills. Mr. Froment was a Director of the Greenwich Bank and the Stuyvesant Trust Company, and was Treasurer of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, and for many years was trustee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. He lived at 52 East Seventy-fourth Street. A wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

### John J. Gibbons Dies Suddenly.

John J. Gibbons, a member of the firm of Gilman, Collamore & Co., china and glass merchants at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, died suddenly last night from an attack of heart disease at his home, 494 Riverside Drive. He was 72 years old.

### Eugene F. Beecher Dies of Injuries.

Eugene F. Beecher, 65 years old, a nephew of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died in the Swedish Hospital, Brooklyn, last night, of injuries suffered on last Thursday, when he was knocked down at Fulton Street and New York Avenue, during a snowstorm, by a surface car.

### Obituary Notes.

Captain DAVID M. EARLE, a doorkeeper in the United States Senate on the Democratic side, died yesterday at his home in Washington. He was born in Ireland seventy-two years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He served in the Civil War, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is survived by a widow and two children.

DENNIS O'SULLIVAN, First High Chief Ranger and founder of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, died at his home in Franklin, Mass., yesterday. He was 77 years old.

MORRIS GREENWALD, a merchant, died yesterday at his home, 970 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-third year.

JONATHAN SAUNDERS, 78 years, a retired merchant, died on Sunday at his home in Mendham, N. J.

JOHN H. SLEAMAN, a civil war veteran, and for many years chief engineer of the Coal and Iron Exchange, Manhattan, died yesterday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

RUFUS SHELDON, educator, died on Sunday at his home in Pittsfield, Mass., in his eighty-seventh year.

Mrs. HELEN G. OWEN, 68 years old, widow of the Rev. Joseph A. Owen, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 3 Parkway, in that city.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE T. PRICE, a retired Congregational minister, who at one time had a church in Baltimore, died yesterday at his home in Washington, N. J.

JOHN J. DONOGHUE, for many years an engineer on the Long Island Railroad, died on Sunday at his home, 36 Pearson Street, Long Island City.

JOHN F. MICKLE, a conductor for forty-four years on the Harlem Railroad, died on Sunday at his home in Chatham, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GALT LAWRENCE REAMER, mother of Lawrence Reamer, dramatic critic of The New York Sun, died on Sunday in her apartment at the Hotel Buckingham.

Mrs. ANNA AMELIA WATERS, a direct descendant of Anthony Waters, one of the patentees of the village of Rusdorp, now Jamaica, L. I., died on Sunday at her home in that town in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. JOSIAH SMITH REYNOLDS, widow of William P. Reynolds, a banker of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died yesterday at her home in that city in her seventy-fifth year.

SAMUEL A. BISHOP, 72 years old, an architect, who designed a number of buildings for the Buffalo and St. Louis Expositions, died on Sunday on a farm in Howell County, Mo.

Dr. HENRY A. TOWLE, 57 years old, died yesterday at his home, 16 Halsey Street, Newark.

Captain HENRY HOFFMAN, a retired ship master, 81 years old, died yesterday at his home, 172 Syckles Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Miss PAULINE ROYCE, author, whose pen names were "Uncle Nat" and "Paul Roy," died on Sunday at the Lutheran Hospital. She was the daughter of Mrs. George E. Royce of Rutland, Vt., where she was born thirty-four years ago.

Mrs. HARRIET ELIZA SIMMONS HOLDEN, wife of the Rev. Dr. Louis Edward Holden, Associate Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection and formerly for sixteen years President of the Wooster (Ohio) University, died at the Hotel Chateliane, Brooklyn, on Sunday, from Bright's disease. She was born in Oneida County, N. Y., and was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, who came over on the Mayflower.

JOSEPH H. TRUMAN, a retired chemist and a member of Minerva Lodge, No. 792, F. and A. M., and of Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., is dead at his home, 725A Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years.

Miss JULIETTE GENEVA HOLLENBACK, prominent in church and social settlement work in Brooklyn, and former President of the Willoughby House Settlement, died on Sunday at her residence, 460 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Geneva, Switzerland, the daughter of John Welles Hollenback, formerly President of the Board of Trustees of Lafayette College.

THOMAS A. DECKER, formerly for thirty-eight years in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, died at his home, 161 Snediker Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 62 years.

Mrs. SARAH HILL WINDRUM, widow of Thomas Windrum, and a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, 1,105 Madison Street, in her eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. SARAH M. CUSHMAN HIGGINS, wife of Captain Howard L. Higgins, a retired sea Captain, is dead at her home, 184 Crown Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Higgins came of Colonial ancestry, and was a former President of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century and a member of the Mayflower Branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. GEORGE HENSON DAVIS, for twenty years a practicing physician in Brooklyn and a member of the staff of Trinity Hospital, died on Sunday at his home, 580 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-fourth year. He was a graduate of the Long Island Medical College. His wife, Mrs. Oriel Gulli Davis, survives him.

Mrs. MARY AGNES MARTELL REYNOLDS, 48 years old, wife of John Reynolds, manager of a department for the Adams Express Company, died on last Saturday at her home, 177 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

PETER ROLLAUER, for twenty years gardener of Tompkins Park, and a member of Merchants' Lodge, No. 709, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 833 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

PATRICK STANTON, 71 years old, a retired business man of Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at his home, 190 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

## LORD CROMER DEAD; HE BUILT UP EGYPT

### While Consul General He Ruled Like an Emperor for Benefit of the People.

### BUILT ROADS OVER DESERT

### Earl Who Made a Bankrupt Country Prosperous Served in Union Army in Civil War.

LONDON, Jan. 29. — Evelyn Baring, First Earl of Cromer, former British agent and Consul General in Egypt, died suddenly this evening. He had been ill for some time.

Lord Cromer was born in 1841 at Cromer Hall, Norfolk, the son of Henry Baring, M. P., and after going to Oxford University he entered the army in 1858 and served in the Royal Artillery until he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He soon became known for his administrative ability, and filled several positions in the West Indies, Ionian Islands, and India.

As a young artillery officer of 23 he came to New York in June, 1864, to study the civil war, and got permission to go to the front with the Federal troops, and was the only foreign officer, besides a French Colonel of Engineers, who succeeded in reaching the Union lines before Petersburg.

His record was made in Egypt, where he went in 1877 as Commissioner of the Egyptian public debt, and found the country bankrupt and the people ground down by heavy taxation. By obtaining justice for the fellaheen, installing an irrigation system which secured the natives three crops a year, and abolishing forced labor, he placed Egypt on a paying basis.

As British Agent and Consul General from 1883 to 1907, Lord Cromer, who was known as Sir Evelyn Baring until he was made a peer in 1892, ruled Egypt like an Emperor for the benefit of the people and the country. The Khedive had all the panoply of state and traveled with an escort, while the man he had to take orders from walked about in a gray frock coat suit and a tall hat of the same color in the most democratic manner.

When the late Lord Kitchener was made Sirdar of the Egyptian Army in 1892 he worked with the British Agent to restore peace to Upper Egypt and the Sudan and stop the reign of terror which had existed there for many years and succeeded in doing it. He built railroads across the desert and established a system of military police throughout Egypt from Cairo to Khartoum.

Lord Cromer wrote several articles on the present war, and in July, 1916, was appointed Chairman of a commission to investigate the Dardanelles campaign. He was created an Earl in 1901.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 27th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.78 cents per pound.—Advt.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Born.

MILLER.—A daughter, Sunday, Jan. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Miller, (nee Kate Katzan,) 19 East 95th St. No cards. San Francisco papers please copy.

## Engaged.

CALAWAY—MERNA.—Agnes Merna to Clifford Calaway.

## Married.

ELSWORTH—GASTON.—On Jan. 27, at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Charlotte King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Gaston, to Oliver Bayard Elsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elsworth of New York City.

HAYES—O'NEILL.—Jan. 29, at St. Mary's Church, Newport, R. I., by Rev. Michael L. Ryan, Anna Eileen O'Neill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick H. O'Neill, to John Frederick Hayes.

RUBENSTEIN—NATHAN.—Herbert E. Rubenstein to Hattye Nathan, by the Rev. F. Halperin, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917.

CROMMEY—FARLEY.—Jan. 27, Anna Farley to Arthur J. Crommey.

## Died.

BALCH.—On Jan. 28, 1917, Laura A. Balch of 431 William St., East Orange, N. J. Formerly of Newburyport, Mass. Funeral private. Newburyport and Boston papers please copy.

BEECHER.—On Monday, Jan. 29, 1917, Eugene F., son of the late Rev. Edward Beecher. Services and interment at Wakefield, R. I.

BECK.—Suddenly, on Jan. 28, 1917, Julius Beck, aged 76, beloved father of Emma and Alfred W. Funeral services at 221 West 82d St., on Tuesday evening, at 8. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BETTLHEIM.—On Monday, Jan. 29, Edmund, beloved husband of Rebecca Bettlheim. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 31, 10:30 sharp, from his home, 1,015 Longwood Av., Bronx.

BIEL.—Sunday, Jan. 28, Rosa Biel, widow of the late Nicholas Biel, in her 87th year, at her residence, 520 West 183d St. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 30, 10 A. M., from her late residence. Interment Union Field.

BONNOR.—John H. M., beloved husband of Nancy Bonnor, (nee Lacey) sister of Frederick C. Bonnor, 557 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J. Funeral Wednesday, private. London papers please copy.

BROWNER.—Suddenly, Alice Bell, (nee Brown), wife of Frederick Browner, mother of Gertrude, Grace, Frederick and Alice Browner. Funeral from her late residence, 1,000 Ogden Ave., Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BRUNJES.—At Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 25th, George Edward Brunjes, in his 56th year.

BURR.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, Mary A., widow of William H. Burr, aged 83 years. Funeral private.

BUTLER.—At Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 28, 1917, Captain Clifton M. Butler, Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, husband of Helen A. Mirecke. Interment at West Point, N. Y. Funeral notice later.

CAREY.—At West Orange, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 27, 1917, Sarah Yale Carey, daughter of Isabella W. Lee and Stephen W. Carey, Jr. Notice of funeral later.

COMPTON.—At Rahway, N. J., Jan. 29th, 1917, Nathan V. Compton, aged 75 years. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 64 West Milton Av., Rahway, on Thursday, Feb. 1st, at 2 P. M.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, Mary C. A. Cummings, widow of Luther G. Cummings, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral private, from the home of her daughter, Mrs. William G. Cummings, 192 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURRAN.—Anna, (nee Reardon,) Jan. 28, beloved wife of William A. and mother of Mildred, Anna, and Lillian Curran, 8,639 28th Av. Requiem mass at 10 A. M. Wednesday at Church of St. Mary, Bensonhurst, (West End Elevated to 25th Av.)

DANNATT.—In Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 24, in his 62d year, of valvular heart disease, Thomas R. Dannatt, husband of Ada A. Dannatt.

DOS PASSOS.—John R., at his late residence, 18 East 56th Street, New York City, on Saturday, Jan. 27. Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 10:30 A. M. at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

DREW.—On Monday, Jan. 29, 1917, Reuben G., in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at the Fairchild Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, at 2 P. M.

ELIOT. — Suddenly, Saturday, Jan. 27, at Wilmington, Del., Henry Hill Eliot, son of the late Mary Fitch and Henry Hill Eliot, in his 33d year. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., Tuesday, 4:30 P. M. Jan. 30, at arrival of Erie R. R. train leaving Jersey City at 3:44 P. M. Wilmington papers please copy.

ENGELMAN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 28, 1917, Bernard Engelman, aged 74 years. Member of B'nai David Society. Funeral at his residence, 25 Mechanic St., on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1917, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREIBERGER.—Edward, on Jan. 29, 1917, in New York City, brother of Mrs. David Benjamin of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. L. Kramer and William B. Freiberger of Chicago. Funeral notice later.

FROMENT.—At Miami, Fla., on Monday, Jan. 29, Frank L. Froment, in his 65th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREENWALD.—On Monday, Jan. 29, 1917, at his residence, 970 Prospect Av., Bronx, in his 61st year, Morris Greenwald, beloved father of Harry, Henry, Louis, Aaron, Robert J. Greenwald, Hattie Rosenthal, Hannah Davidson, Jennie Blitzer, and Maddie Benson. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery. Omit flowers.

HACKETT.—After a lingering illness, on Saturday morning, Jan. 27, 1917, at Atlantic City, N. J., Corcellus H. Hackett, aged 77 years. Funeral service at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., New York City, on Tuesday morning at half past ten. Interment private.

HACKETT.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society.—Compatriots: You are invited to attend the funeral services of our late compatriot, Corcellus H. Hackett, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., Tuesday morning at 10:30.

LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President.
JESSE H. CLUFF, Secretary.

HEPP.—On Monday, Jan. 29, 1917, at his home, 784 East 176th St., August Hepp, age 90 years, beloved husband of Caroline Hepp, (nee Hefele). Notice of funeral hereafter. Westchester County papers please copy.

HESSLEIN.—In Yonkers, Jan. 29, Josephine, beloved wife of Max Hesslein and devoted mother of Nathan Hardy and Mabel Hesslein. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, 1917, at her late residence, 184 Crown St., Brooklyn, Sarah M. Cushman, beloved wife of Howard L. Higgins, in her 77th year. Funeral services at the Tompkins Av. Congregational Church, Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M.

HIGGINS. — The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with regret the death on Jan. 27, 1917, of Sarah M. (Cushman) Higgins, Mrs. Howard L. Higgins, a member by right of descent from Isaac Allerton.

FREDERICK CHANDLER SEABURY, Governor.
ELIPHALET BRADFORD TERRY, Secretary.

HOLLENBACK.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 28, 1917, at her late residence, 480 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Juliette Geneva, daughter of John Welles and Amelia Beard Hollenback. Funeral service on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M. Interment Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

HUNN.—In Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 12:30 A. M., Julia de Murguiondo, widow of Townsend Shartless Hunn, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral private, Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence in Plainfield, N. J.

HURMUZE.—At his residence, 248 West 106th St., on Jan. 28, John G. Hurmuze, beloved husband of Grace J. Hurmuze. Masonic services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Streets, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Funeral services at the Armenian Apostolic Church, 221 East 27th St., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

HUTTON.—On Monday, Jan. 29, 1917, Mary A., wife of William Hutton, Jr., in her 68th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 1st Av., Westwood, N. J., Wednesday, 31st inst., at 1:30 P. M.

KANTROWITZ.—On Jan. 28, Roland W., son of Joseph Kantrowitz, at his residence, 448 Riverside Drive. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 30.

KEARNEY.—Jan. 29, 1917, Isabel Kearney, widow of John Kearney. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from late residence, 444 West 164th St., thence to Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

LAMB.—Suddenly, Jan. 27th, Francis W., beloved father of Eugene J. Lamb. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Tuesday, Jan. 30th, at 10 A. M.

LYLE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 28, 1917, at his late residence, 12 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Oscar Kennett, husband of Alice C. Moody. Funeral service on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago papers please copy.

McFADDEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, in New Brunswick, N. J., Ella E., (nee Finn,) widow of Michael McFadden. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Peter's Church, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, 1917, at 9:30 o'clock.

MERRITT.—Jan. 29, 1917, Rev. Stephen Merritt, aged 83 years. Remains lying in state at chapel Tuesday 12 o'clock until Thursday morning. Funeral services 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday afternoon 4 o'clock. Susie Underhill Lodge and Cosmopolitan Lodge I. O. G. T., Chelsea Division No. 12, Associate Society James C. Rice Post, No. 29, invited. Remains may also be viewed at uptown chapel, 304-6 West 126th St., Thursday 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. Interment private, Woodlawn Cemetery.

MICKLE.—Suddenly, Jan. 26, 1917, John P. Mickle. Funeral services at the Reformed Church, Chatham, N. Y., Tuesday, at 1:30.

O'BRIEN.—Pauline Agnes O'Brien, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Michael C. O'Brien, 161 West 122d St., Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Mary, the Virgin, 145th and 5th Av., Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

O'BRIEN.—Members of the Society of the Children of Mary of Manhattan are invited to attend the funeral of their beloved member, Pauline Agnes O'Brien, at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 10 A. M.

Miss GRACE O'BRIEN, President.
Mrs. THOMAS F. GURRY, Secretary.

OWEN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 29, 1917, Helen Updike, widow of the late Rev. Joseph A. Owen, in her 70th year. Funeral services will be held from her home, 25 Parkway, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2:30 P. M.

REAMER.—Elizabeth Galt Lawrence, daughter of the late Benjamin Howard and Selena Gray Lawrence of Louisville, Ky., at the Hotel Buckingham on Jan. 28. Funeral private.

REAMER.—The Colonial Dames of America. It is with regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence Reamer on Jan. 28.

ELIZA H. BORROWE, Secretary.

RETZKY.—Moses, aged 67, beloved husband of Hattie, died suddenly. Funeral Tuesday, 11 A. M., from his daughter's home, Mrs. Jacobs, 857 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

REYNOLDS.—After a short illness on Sunday morning, Jan. 28, 1917, at his home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., William T. Reynolds in his 79th year. Funeral services from his late residence on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

REYNOLDS—After a lingering illness on Monday, Jan. 29, 1917, at her home, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Louise Smith, wife of William P. Reynolds, in her 74th year. Funeral services at her late residence, on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

RILEY.—John. Funeral from John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Thursday, 10 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Sarah Swann, on Jan. 28, in the 87th year of her age, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Robinson, 41 Harrison St., Stapleton, N. Y. Funeral private.

ROSENTHAL.—Saturday, Jan. 27, 1917, after short illness, Herman Rosenthal of 2,412 7th Av., husband of Anna, father of Dr. Max Rosenthal, Katrine, Clevan, Elizabeth Seidman, Cecilia Lipman, and Mary. Funeral from the residence of his son, Dr. Max Rosenthal, Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 9:30 A. M., at 26 West 90th St. Kindly omit flowers.

SAGE.—At Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, Jessie, wife of John Sage. Funeral services from Trinity Presbyterian Church, Summit and Magnolia Avs., Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M.

SALTZSIEDER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, at 1 P. M., Marie Saltzsieder, (nee Lindenmeyr,) in her 48th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service Wednesday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M., at her late residence, Kensico Road or Calvary Road, White Plains, N. Y. Funeral private.

SALWEN.—Asher, husband of Ida Salwen, father of Morris, Harry, Henrietta Zimmerman, Esther Chasins, and Rebecca Robbins, 1,230 Park Av., aged 78. Born in the City of Grodno, Russia. Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 10 A. M. sharp. Interment Union Field Cemetery on the ground of Beth Hamidrash Hagodal.

SELDAGE.—Suddenly, at Melrose Highlands, Jan. 27, Anna Marie Bartemus Seldage, widow of the late Captain John T. Watson Seldage and daughter of the late Hon. William Bartemus of Boston, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral Groton, Mass.

SEWARD.—On Jan. 29th, at Goshen, N. Y., Dr. John L., beloved husband of Eliza Kimber Seward. Funeral services at his home, 416 Main St., Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, Feb. 1st, at 11 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

SILVERMANN.—Monday, Jan. 29, Sarah Silvermann, aged 79, beloved mother of Philip Jeremiah, Amelia Weinstein, Henrietta Poris, and late Esther Lichtenstein. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 31, 10 A. M., 1,007 Simpson St. Kindly omit flowers.

SIRKIN.—Mrs. Bessie Sirkin, Jan. 29, 1917. Funeral Tuesday from her home, 1,421 Madison Av., at 11 A. M.

SPEAR.—On Jan. 29, Charles D., beloved husband of Mabel Spear. Funeral services will be held at Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 10 A. M.

SPENCER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 28, at New Orleans, Robert O. Spencer of New York, aged 46. Funeral private. Interment Kensico Cemetery, New York.

SUTHERLAND.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 28, Eliza Sutherland, last surviving child of the late Hon. Jacob Sutherland and Frances Lansing, and granddaughter of the late John Lansing, Jr., and Cornelia Ray, in the 92d year of her age. Interment at Geneva. Albany papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—Montclair, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 27, Nora A. Townsend. Funeral services will be held from her home, 43 Prospect Av., Tuesday, Jan. 30, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 12:51, arrival Montclair 1:36.

VAN COVERN.—Charles, suddenly, on his 70th birthday, Jan. 29. Funeral services at his late residence, 180 Norwood Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

VANDERVEER.—At Patchogue, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1917, John K. Vanderveer, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral service at his residence, 284 Ocean Av., Patchogue, N. Y., Wednesday, 7 P. M. Burial service at New Lots Cemetery, Brooklyn, Thursday, 12 o'clock noon.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, 1917, Jemima C. White, in her 77th year, beloved daughter of the late Nathaniel Clark Bateman of Washington, D. C. Funeral services at her late residence, 416 York St., Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday evening, January 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment Washington, D. C.

WINTERS.—On Jan. 28, 1917, at his residence, 166 West 129th St., after a long and painful illness, William Huffman Winters, dearly beloved husband of Emma R. Winters. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODS.—On Jan. 28, at his residence, 1,500 Bryant Av., John Woods. Funeral, Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from the Church of St. John Chrysostom, 167th St. and Hoe Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

AUFRECHT.—Frederick, 1,668 3d Av., Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BRINKWORTH. — Joseph, 6 Cottage Place, Bronx, Jan. 28, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CONNOLLY. — Francis, West Carroll St., City Island, Jan. 27, aged 71. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DANERS.—Elise, 1,008 2d Av., Jan. 28, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

DE BRUIN.—Louis, 2,003 7th Av., Jan. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DWYER.—Barbara, 1,010 Daly Av., Bronx, Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DWYER.—Thomas, 1,248 Beach Av., Bronx, Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLEURY.—Mary, 321 West 21st St., Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GELBERT.—Fred, 1,684 2d Av., Jan. 28. Funeral notice later.

GERAGHTY.—Margaret, 759 East 163d St., Jan. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GRENNAN.—Honora, 528 East 83d St., Jan. 27.

LENNON.—Mary, 155 East 96th St., Jan. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LIGINGER.—George, Sr., 26 Manhattan Av., Jan. 28. Funeral private.

McNICHOL.—Ellen, 254 East 61st St., Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MULHALL.—Jeremiah, 612 West 150th St., Jan. 28, aged 72. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PLATT.—Margaret A., 976 Home St., Bronx, Jan. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

POOLE.—Julia A., 2,116 Hoffman Av., Bronx, Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:50 A. M.

PREUSSE.—Gustave, 2,543 Creston Av., Bronx, Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow.

QUILL.—Jeremiah, 164 East 102d St., Jan. 28. Funeral notice later.

REILLY.—John B., 880 East 165th St., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SAUCE.—Patrick, 179 Wayerly Place, Jan. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

STIGH.—Louis K., 83 Wadsworth Av., Jan. 27.

WARD.—Frederick, 1,964 Park St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Cremation.

ABRYTIS.—John, St. Mary's Hospital, Jan. 28, aged 43.

ALECK.—Grace, 123 Hull St., Jan. 28. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BAILEY.—Charlotte A., 1,874 Bushwick Av., Jan. 28, aged 80.

BUNGARZ.—Barbara, 20 Ocean Av., Jan. 28, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow.

CAHILL.—John, 606 Prospect Av., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CASEY. — Matthew, St. Mary's Hospital, Jan

# HEARING OF POLLOK'S CHARGES AGAINST WENCK BEGINS AT ALBANY

## POLLOK ACCUSES WENCK ON STAND

### Repeats Charges of Bribery and Unfitness for Office Against Boxing Commissioner.

### "FRAMEUP," WENCK AVERS

### Was to "be Taken Care Of," He Says, If He Gave Plaintiffs License on "Phony Lease."

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The hearing of the charges of bribery and incompetence in office, made against Frederick A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, by Harry M. Pollok, Patrick T. Powers, and John J. White, began at the Capitol today before Franklin B. Lord, Governor Whitman's legal adviser, who was appointed Special Commissioner by the Governor to hear the case.

For a few moments while Mr. Pollok was in the midst of his testimony it appeared as if the hearing was going to develop into allegations of a series of acts of extortion practiced by the defendant. In the course of his replies during the cross-examination by Mr. Wenck's attorney, Austen G. Fox, Mr. Pollok asserted:

"I have submitted to a series of extortions so long in New York that at that time (last November) was not so friendly with Fred Wenck."

Mr. Pollok went on to say that he had been asked for money by the defendant a number of times before Nov. 21, when, it is alleged, he gave Wenck a check for $100. The witness declared that he stopped payment on the check because he felt that he was being made the victim of extortion; that Mr. Wenck's professed friendship was only measured by how much he was paid.

Commissioner Lord at first was inclined to allow Mr. Pollok to proceed and to tell of various occasions when, he said, he had been forced to give money to the head of the Athletic Commission. But after a short discussion between the attorneys, Mr. Lord, on examining his commission from Governor Whitman, decided that he was only empowered to hear testimony of the specific charge that Wenck had demanded $1,000 to grant a license for boxing bouts in Madison Square Garden.

**Second Lease Drawn.**

The witnesses against Wenck, Mr. Pollok and Mr. Powers, described how they had tried to get the license, how after being denied it on the grounds that their lease was not legal, they had finally drawn a lease which met the expressed approval of Leonard J. Obermeier, Deputy Attorney General, in charge of the New York City office, only to meet with a refusal.

Mr. Pollok declared that the defendant had told him flatly that he did not like John J. White, nor Billy Long, associated with Mr. Powers and Frank Farrell in the Madison National Show Company, which was the concern interested in obtaining the license, and that he wanted $1,000 from them before he would give any license to the company.

After saying that Wenck had met him on Nov. 21 at the Hotel Seville and vainly attempted to extort $1,000 from him, the witness told of the check for $100 which he says he handed the defendant, and on which later he stopped payment.

"On Nov. 23 Mr. Wenck called me up from his office about 9 o'clock," continued Mr. Pollok. "He said: 'Listen carefully to what I am going to tell you. Last night I was offered $1,000 to keep you people from getting a license to hold boxing bouts at the Garden. Now, you get into touch at once with White and Long; they have money and will have to pay.'

"In regard to the fist fight which he and the Boxing Commissioner had engaged in at the Grand Central Station, Mr. Pollok said that he had gone to meet Wenck on the advice of Dr. Kramer, who had telephoned him that Wenck was starting for Albany. He said that Wenck had called him a thief and had hit him. Wenck, he asserted, had kicked him so severely that he was laid up in bed for two days.

Mr. Powers, formerly President of the Eastern Baseball Association, said that Wenck had demanded from him the sum of $1,000 to grant the license. "A whole lot of people are making money out of this boxing game and I am going to get mine," is what the defendant told him, Mr. Powers declared.

Emil E. Fuchs, attorney for the complainants, rested his case after his second witness, Powers, had finished.

**Stenographer Testifies.**

Counsel for Wenck, as their first witness, called Miss Evelyn Gordon, stenographer for the Boxing Commission. She testified that, contrary to one allegation in the complaint, minutes were kept of the Boxing Commission's meetings. She sat in another room, she said, close by a door through which she could hear everything that went on. After the meetings, she declared, Wenck and she and the secretary, John Matheson, would go over the day's happenings and she would write them at the dictation of Commissioner Wenck.

Wenck was the last witness. He had not finished his testimony when the hearing adjourned for the day. He said he had been approached both by Pollok and Powers with pleas for a license on "some sort of phony lease" and that they had told him he would be "framed" if he did not grant their wishes and be "taken care of" if he did. The defendant said that he made it clear that he did not approve of seeing John White, Billy Long and Frank Farrell, who had "ruined boxing in the days of the Horton law, get hold of the biggest boxing club in the city." Wenck testified that Pollok declared: "If we don't get this license we'll get you."

"I told Pollok when he came to me in regard to the granting of the license that I was sorry to see him with that gang," said Wenck. "He told me that they were likely to do anything to get their way. 'What's to prevent 'em from getting together and "framing" you, saying that you demanded $1,000 for that license?' he said to me."

**Found Lease Illegal.**

The defendant went on to describe how Mr. Fuchs, counsel for the Madison National Show, had come to him with a lease, which Deputy Attorney General Obermeier, on being consulted, declared did not comply with the law. Because of this bad lease, he said, he refused the license. He related how they had brought him another lease, which they said met the approval of Mr. Obermeier and Judge Edward E. McCall, former Supreme Court Justice and Public Service Commissioner.

"Mr. Obermeier said that the lease was good," declared Mr. Wenck. "I noticed that the fifteen-day cancellation clause, which had been strenuously objected to by Mr. Obermeier only a few days before, was left in the new lease, and I determined to get the opinion of the Attorney General at Albany."

The defendant testified that he and Mr. Fuchs had almost come to blows in his office and that Mr. White, President of the Madison National Show Company, had also threatened to attack him at the time when he refused to grant the license, after it had been approved by Mr. Obermeier without studying the matter further.

"After my decision to go to Albany," said Mr. Wenck, "I was called on the telephone about 7 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 6 by Dr. Kramer. At that time I thought he was my friend. He told me that he wanted to see me at once in regard to a story he had heard that I was going to be framed up. I made an appointment to meet him at the information stand in the Grand Central Station, telling him I was on my way to Albany. When I got there the man I thought my friend was waiting with Harry Pollok."

The defendant testified that the $100 check which Pollok gave him was in part payment of a bill of $300 which Pollok owed him for publicity work before he took office.

Before Wenck could tell about his fight with Pollok, the testimony closed. The hearing will be continued tomorrow morning.

## DARCY WILL MEET McCOY.

### Browne Definitely Arranges Ten-Round Bout at Garden March 5.

Arrangements were finally completed last night by Grant Hugh Browne, the athletic director of Madison Square Garden, for a ten-round bout between Al McCoy, generally recognized as middleweight champion, and Les Darcy, the leading middleweight of Australia, and the men will clash at the Garden on March 5. The managers of both boxers met last night in the rooms of Browne at the Hotel McAlpin, and agreed on terms for the contest, which has been hanging fire since Browne assumed control of the arena. Darcy's guarantee is $30,000, which includes his share of any profits which might accrue from moving pictures taken of the bout. McCoy is to receive a total of $10,000, which will be divided $9,000 for the bout and $1,000 for training expenses.

This will mark Darcy's first American ring appearance, and his showing will be watched with interest by American followers of the boxing game. The match with McCoy calls for the boxers to weigh in at 160 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the bout, and that this would seem to preclude any possibility of Darcy's succeeding to the middleweight title, even if he did knock out the Brooklyn boxer. The recognized middleweight limit in this country has always been 158 pounds. Darcy will prepare himself for the bout at Browne's Browneleigh Farm, Goshen, N. Y., where suitable training quarters have been arranged for the use of any prominent boxers he signs for a bout in the Garden. The Australian is at present performing with a burlesque show, but under the terms of his contract he can obtain a release at any time with two weeks' notice. McCoy will do his training at a Brooklyn gymnasium.

## LEWIS PUMMELS BEECHER.

### East Side Boxer No Match for Active English Welterweight.

Ted Kid Lewis, the English welterweight, had a comparatively easy time winning the honors over Willie Beecher, the east side boxer, in their ten-round bout at the reopening of the Palace Sporting Club of the Bronx last night. Lewis jabbed, hooked, crossed, and otherwise landed on the east side boxer with a variety of blows that had Beecher's head bobbing between his shoulderblades and sidewise in practically every round of the ten. The east side boxer displayed unlimited gameness, and except in the sixth session never showed any effects of the terrific pounding he was receiving.

**Bloom to Box Leonard Tonight.**

Benny Leonard, the popular Harlem lightweight, and Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn contender for Freddie Welsh's titular honors, will box for ten rounds this evening at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. This contest will be a return engagement between these two boxers. They are about evenly matched, although Leonard's cleverness stands out as an advantage for him over the Brooklyn boxer. Bloom, however, is a capable performer, and expects to force Leonard to extend himself to gain the popular verdict.

**Peter Maher in Hospital.**

Peter Maher, once well known as a pugilist, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and asked for treatment. According to Dr. Rufus Reed, he is suffering from gastritis and a general physical breakdown. Maher is 47 years old and lives at 201 East Seventy-sixth Street.

**Griffith Draws with Britton.**

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Jack Britton of Chicago and Johnny Griffith of Akron, Ohio, went ten rounds to a draw here tonight. At no time was there any danger of a knockout.

## DOG TEAMS SET RECORD.

### Five Trailers Cover 75.9 Miles in Day and Catch Up to Leaders.

ROTHSAY, Minn., Jan. 29.—Three teams in the Winnipeg-St. Paul dog race, leading since the second day, were overtaken here tonight by four of the remaining five contestants, who had put in an eighteen-hour day and covered 75.9 miles, a record day's run.

**Walker Pro at Shackamaxon.**

Cyril B. Walker, formerly professional at the Wabash Country Club, has been appointed as professional at the Shackamaxon Country Club at Westfield, N. J. Walker has an enviable reputation as a tournament player, and qualified for the match play rounds in the Professional Golfers' Association championship held at Siwanoy last October.

**Berkley Irving School Five Wins.**

The Berkley Irving School basket ball quintet defeated the Cutler School five by a score of 26 to 25 yesterday afternoon, on the courts of the Seventy-sixth Street Gymnasium. In a preliminary game the second team of Berkley Irving beat the second combination of Cutler School by a score of 23 to 13.

## FOLWELL CAST OFF AS COACH AT PENN

### "Did Little Character Building," Is Faculty Committee Head's Explanation.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Robert C. Folwell, football coach at the University of Pennsylvania, has been deposed as head of the staff. No longer is he affiliated with athletics in any capacity at the Red and Blue university. This announcement is official, having as its authority Dr. Arthur W. Goodspeed, head of the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

The dethroning of the man who generally is recognized as having restored winning football at Penn was not due to any salary grievance, as has been announced.

According to Dr. Goodspeed, Folwell was not re-engaged because he did little character building for the University of Pennsylvania boys even if he did put the Red and Blue back on the football map. Folwell was the choice of the Directors of the Athletic Association and the popular candidate for re-election of many of the students and alumni, yet his qualifications would not pass the Faculty committee.

"The re-engaging of Folwell has been the main topic in athletic circles at the university since the return of the Red and Blue team from its trip to Pasadena, Cal., where it lost the New Year's Day game to the University of Oregon. Secret meetings were held almost daily by the Football Committee, and other athletic solons. At the first gathering to discuss the eligibility of Folwell, it is said, the Faculty committee suggested that his name be eliminated for various reasons, which they did not care to discuss. It was argued that Folwell's contract had expired, and he was not to be reconsidered under any conditions. Despite this suggestion, it is admitted the Football Committee included Folwell's name on the list of coaches from which the next mentor of the gridiron would be chosen, but when presented to the Faculty committee, Folwell's name was stricken from the list.

Folwell was indignant when he learned of the Faculty Committee's attitude, and declared that he would "fight the matter to a finish."

"I have known for some time," he said, "that the Faculty Committee was opposed to re-engaging me as coach, but felt that in some way the matter could be adjusted. Now that they have seen fit to make their repudiation of my name public I am going to fight the matter to a finish.

"Dr. Goodspeed says I am not acceptable. Why? I challenge any man in the world to prove that my actions during the last season have reflected on the University of Pennsylvania in any way. If Penn is through with me, I am through with football, but I am not going to quit under fire."

He declared that the recent California trip of the Pennsylvania team was more of a "lark" for the men than anything else, and said he is sorry now that he took the trip.

## N. Y. A. C. WINS WITH SABRES.

### Captures National Team Title—Pitt is Individual Honor Man.

The New York Athletic Club won the national team championship at sabres in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club last night, defeating the Fencers Club of New York team in the final round by 5 bouts to 2.

In the first preliminary, the New York Athletic Club fencers were pitted against the Turn Verein team and the Winged Foot men won, 5 bouts to 1. The surprise of this round was the defeat of the national sabre champion, Sherman Hall, who was beaten by Albert Strauss in a spirited bout, by 5 touches to 4. The second preliminary brought together the Fencers Club of New York and the Fencers Club of Philadelphia. The New York fencers won in five straight bouts.

The Fencers Club started strong in the final round, defeating Hall, the champion, and Shaw scoring in his bout with Nunes. The New York Athletic Club fencers then took the next five straight bouts.

Steddiford Pitt carried off the individual honors, going through the tournament undefeated.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND.

New York A. C. vs. N. Y. Turn Verein.—Sherman Hall defeated Allaire, 5-3, and Dr. Brancato, 5-3; Steddiford Pitt defeated Allaire, 5-1, and Strauss, 5-1; Leon Nunes defeated Dr. Brancato, 5-3; Albert Strauss defeated Sherman Hall, 5-4. Score—New York A. C., 5; Turn Verein, 1.

Fencers Club of Philadelphia vs. Fencers Club of New York.—Shaw defeated Parker, 5-3, and Finlay, 5-3; E. B. Myers defeated Finlay, 5-2, and McPherson, 5-3; A. Lyon defeated Parker, 5-1. Score—Fencers Club of New York, 5; Fencers Club of Philadelphia, 0.

FINAL ROUND.

New York A. C. vs. Fencers Club of New York.—Lyon defeated Hall, 5-3; Shaw defeated Nunes, 5-3; Hall defeated Myers, 5-3; Nunes defeated Lyon, 5-4; Pitt defeated Shaw, 5-3, Myers, 5-1, and Lyon, 5-4.

Final score—New York A. C., 5; Fencers Club of New York, 2.

**Marshall Challenges Dr. Lasker.**

Frank J. Marshall, United States chess champion, announced yesterday that he had issued a challenge to Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Berlin, present champion of the world, to decide the world's title. He proposes that the contest be held early in the Spring.

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## RICE FAVORS 3-MILE RACE.

### Columbia Crew Coach Falls in Line with Wright and Courtney.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Jim Rice, coach of Columbia crews, consented today to a reduction of the four-mile Poughkeepsie event to three miles. The Columbia director came over from New York today to discuss this change in the Poughkeepsie distance with Coach Joe Wright of the Pennsylvania crews.

Both Charles Courtney, Cornell coach, and Wright had previously expressed themselves in favor of the reduction to three miles, and it remained for Rice to give the sentiment of Columbia, the third member of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

The agreement of the three coaches virtually assures the abolition of the four-mile event. Last week the Board of Stewards of the Poughkeepsie regatta, at a meeting in New York, withheld their decision regarding the reduction until the three coaches of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania should express their opinions. Since all three coaches now hold the same view, the Stewards at their next meeting are expected to abolish officially the historic four-mile grind for all time from the big regatta.

Rice, when questioned as to his sentiment on the three-mile course, spoke as follows: "Courtney and Wright both are strongly in favor of the change to three miles. Either the four or the three mile race is all right with me. But far be it from me to vote down the measure if Wright and Courtney both favor it so strongly. In fact, the advantages to be obtained from a reduction to three miles apply more to my crews than to those of either Pennsylvania or Cornell. My men are younger and smaller than the oarsmen of either of these two colleges and consequently have less stamina to go over the longer distance. I believe that the three-mile race will be a more interesting race from the spectator's standpoint."

## TEN EYCK FOR LONGER RACE.

### Syracuse Coach Disparages Plan to Shorten Big Crew Classics.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—James A. Ten Eyck, coach of the Syracuse crew, in an article for The Yale Daily News today, declares his opposition to the proposal to change the length of the course in the races at New London and Poughkeepsie from four to three miles. Coach Ten Eyck writes:

"I can see no logical reason why the length of the courses at New London and Poughkeepsie should be changed from four miles to three miles.

"As far as injury to the oarsmen is concerned, that should not be taken into consideration, as there is not the slightest danger of injury from rowing, anyway, provided the persons who indulge in that exercise are sound and in normal health at the beginning, and go through a proper course of preparation.

"I have been an oarsman from childhood, and I firmly believe that I have rowed as hard as any man that ever lived. I have been a contestant in hundreds of races as a sculler, and in crews at distance ranging from a quarter of a mile to a hundred and fifty miles, and the only injury that I could ever discover was a few blisters on each hand.

"In a period of fifty years or more I know of but two oarsmen who have died soon after their participation in a rowing contest, and in each of their particular cases it was discovered that they were not physically sound men.

## CREW RACE SHIFT OPPOSED.

### Objections to Plan of Holding Childs Cup Classic at American Henley.

Serious opposition has arisen to the plan announced by Thomas Realth, member of the Board of Stewards of the American Henley Regatta, of having the Childs Cup Race, the feature event of the regatta, on May 12. It was learned yesterday that Athletic authorities of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Princeton object to the project to have this Spring rowing classic held in conjunction with other events of college and amateur rowing club crews. They argue that the Childs Cup race has by tradition become one of the three big rowing events of the season, falling behind in interest only the Poughkeepsie and New London classics, and they agree that it should be competed on a separate date and not as an event on the American Henley Regatta program.

Instead of holding the race this Spring again at Philadelphia, as is planned by the Henley stewards, several of those in charge of athletics at the three big universities want the race at Lake Carnegie. If it is decided not to hold it May 12 at the Henley regatta, it is probable that May 5 will be the selected date.

## CREW RELATIONS STRAINED.

### Harvard May Substitute Columbia and Tigers for Cornell.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29.—Probability of a break in rowing relations between Cornell and Harvard developed at a meeting of the Harvard Rowing Committee tonight. P. S. Howe, undergraduate crew manager, said that Cornell had invited the Crimson to row at Ithaca on May 26; that Harvard had replied that the date was too late, and suggested an earlier time, but Cornell answered that May 25 was the best available.

Columbia rowing authorities have offered to come to Cambridge to meet Harvard early in May, and it is likely such a race will be arranged. Harvard officials are now considering an invitation from Princeton to meet the Tiger crew at Lake Carnegie during the April recess. This probably will be accepted, Howe said.

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Daimler "Silent-Knight" Town Car, $800; Overlands, $200, $350, $450; Panhard Town Car, $300; Carhart, $150.
Packard "Berlin," $200; Hudson "Six" Landaulette, $325; Rambler Limousine, $300; Loziers, $800 to $700.
Stearns-Knight Sedan, $600; Touring, $300; Chalmers (1916) Limousine, (swell,) $650; others, $350 up.
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## PLAYERS MAY HAVE TO PET WHITE RATS

### Baseball Tossers Must Join A. F. of L. as Vaudevillians, Says the Actors' Union.

Are baseball players entertainers?

That is the question which is being discussed by baseball players, officials of the American Federation of Labor, and also by members of the White Rats, the vaudeville union which is affiliated with the Federation. If the officials of organized labor decide that the ball tossers are entertainers, they may have to ally themselves with the vaudevillians to join the A. F. of L.

At the offices of the White Rats yesterday, it was stated that the charter under which they became identified with the Federation brings all classes of entertainers under their jurisdiction, if they decide to join that organization. It was stated by one of the White Rats officials that this is the issue which now confronts the Baseball Players' Fraternity and the White Rats.

Although the members of the Executive Council of the Federation, which met here on Saturday, absolutely refused to give the reasons why the Fraternity's application for a charter was delayed, other than that they wish to investigate the organization further, it was said yesterday by members of the vaudeville union that it was this phase of the situation which was probably delaying the Federation's action.

It is held by officials of the White Rats that baseball is an amusement, and that the players are entertainers. As such, they would be classed the same as vaudeville performers, and if they join the American Federation of Labor they would be compelled to come in under the White Rats' charter.

President David L. Fultz of the Players' Fraternity did not profess to know anything yesterday about the possibility of the players affiliating with the vaudeville actors to join the Federation. He said: "The matter has never been brought to my attention. Before we make any such move, however, it would have to be discussed pretty thoroughly by our Board of Directors and voted on by our membership. I should be guided by their action."

Mr. Fultz announced that Mike Prendergast of the Chicago Cubs had been expelled from the Fraternity for signing a contract in violation of his pledge. The Fraternity leader also showed a telegram from Walter Maranville of the Boston Braves which denied that he had signed a contract. The telegram is as follows: "Have not signed 1917 contract. Am with the boys. Use this any way you see fit."

## CLASS B RECRUITS DO WELL.

### Mathews Beats Moon in Opening of 18.2 Billiard Tourney.

Although there was not a particularly high quality of play in the national amateur Class B 18.2 billiard tournament, which began yesterday at the Amateur Billiard Club, there were several surprises which opened the eyes of those who are students of billiard form. The present tournament holds three of the Class C graduates, and two of these competing in the opening games yesterday furnished something of the unexpected.

The startling happening was the defeat of Groete T. Moon, Jr., a veteran and capable Class B contestant, by Charles P. Mathews, who registered his victory in one of the afternoon contests by a score of 300 to 166. Mathews averaged 5 40-50, creditable Class B billiards, and particularly so when it is remembered that he was in the Class C ranks a few weeks ago. Moon averaged only 3 13-53, which decidedly poor billiards for this expert, who is now the President of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Mathews also excelled him in high run, his best cluster being 36, whereas that for Moon was 15.

Another of the Class C billiardists who performed with especial brilliance was George Spear. He was not successful as far as the outcome of the game is concerned, for he was defeated by George P. H. Clarke by score of 300 to 235. The merit of his performance is apparent, however, when it is remembered that Clarke is not only a veteran Class B contestant but that he was one-time holder of the championship in this division. In gaining the victory Clarke made an average of 4 40-65, rather low for him. Spear made 4 25-65.

The evening game was a contest between two veterans of Class B, Charles E. White of Brooklyn, once a title holder, and Frederick Loewenthal. White won by a score of 300 to 195, and made also the highest average of the day, 6 36-44. Loewenthal averaged 4 23-43. The high run for the victory as 37, and that for Loewenthal was 24. In this contest Loewenthal was woefully weak on easy shots, missing follows and draws that should have counted points on his string.

The failure of Clarke to earn a more decisive victory over Spear was a decided upset. Clarke was not in good stroke; in fact, he was far removed from the usual type of game which he puts forth. Four times during the contest he failed to drive the balls out of the restricted space when such drives were a necessity for the continuation of a run. White was strong, as is always the case, in point getting, but he could not hold the balls consistently for a close nurse game. The best billiards was supplied by Mathews, even though his average is not the highest recorded. For 200 points he was running well beyond 7.

## TO ENJOIN HOCKEY LEAGUE.

### Wellington Says He Will Have Papers Served Today.

Alexander Wellington, a member of the Irish-American A. C. hockey team, plans to obtain a temporary injunction against the Amateur Hockey League today, so that he may be permitted to play in the contest between the Irish-American Club and the Hockey Club which is scheduled for tonight at St. Nicholas Rink. Three weeks ago, at a special meeting of the Amateur Hockey League, he was declared ineligible to compete in the league games, charges of professionalism having been preferred against him.

Wellington appeared at the rink last night and announced that he would obtain an injunction restraining the league officials from enforcing their action against him. He is employing the same lawyer who obtained an injunction for Edward L. Emes against the Amateur Athletic Union officials. This was served during the progress of the Irish-American A. C. meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and Emes was allowed to compete, although he had been barred by the Registration Committee of the A. A. U. some time before.

**Orioles Beat Hawks in Polo.**

In the opening game last night at Durland's Academy in the Indoor Polo Association's tournament for the President's Cup, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club Orioles defeated the Hawks, 10 to 3. The winners conceded two goals by handicap. The series will continue until Feb. 21.

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# PEKES IN RECORD SHOW

## HOLLAND PEKE BEST IN SPECIALTY SHOW

### Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree Wins J. P. Morgan Prize in Exhibit of Record Size.

### MRS. SNOW GETS HONORS

### Many Class Awards Go to Imported Yankibourne Pets—Mrs. Harby's Dogs Had "Toothache."

In gorgeous surroundings, appropriately reminiscent of the Orient, the seventh annual specialty show of the Pekingese Club of America was held yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza. The breed has grown in popularity so rapidly that in seven years the Peke has outstripped the other toy varieties so that the show yesterday was the largest of any ever held in this country for dogs of one breed.

The sensation was caused by the recently imported dogs shown under the name of Yankibourne Kennels by Mrs. Eldridge Gerry Snow, a newcomer who has stirred the older owners to unusual efforts to maintain their supremacy. There were honors in many classes for the Yankibourne pets, but when it came to the competition for the special presented by the late J. Pierpont Morgan for the best in the show of either sex, Mrs. Snow's Laurel of Lang had to accept the reserve. The ribbon denoting supremacy among the 288 dogs benched was carried off by Mrs. A. L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree.

Mrs. Holland's champion had clearly demonstrated her superiority in the two classes for females in which she was shown—the open for red and sable, and the open for any weight and color. In both of these the Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta was placed second, so that it was no surprise when in the winners' class for bitches Cairnwhin Tinto was again placed over her rival. This victory qualified the winning bitch to compete for best in the show with Laurel of Lang, which had swept the boards of prizes in the dog classes, and in the winners' division had scored over Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's American-bred Nowata Ting-Fa. There was a crowd of nearly 200 persons around Leroy Dean, the English judge, when at the night session he made Mrs. Holland a proud woman by recognizing Ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree as the best Pekingese in this country. The victory in this important special was the forerunner of many others in which the dogs from Mrs. Holland's kennels scored over other brilliant specimens.

There was one discordant note in the general good feeling that prevailed caused by the absence from competition of the entries of Mrs. M. E. Harby, a leader in the breed and owner of famous Nowata Kennels at Huntington, L. I. Mrs. Harby had entered fifteen of her fine string, and as she is ready has scored three legs on the Morgan cup for best in the show, it was expected that she would make another effort to draw nearer to the final possession of the trophy, which must be won five times by the same owner. Mrs. Harby however, had left word at home and when inquiry was made as to the reason answered laconically that her dogs "had the toothache."

Mrs. Madge Thorpe, who handled the Yankibourne dogs in the ring, was not entirely satisfied with the rulings of the judge. In the class for open dogs, any weight or color, Mr. Dean preferred Laurel of Lang to his kennel mate, Tim Yee Kung of Aldebourne.

Another prominent fancy that had to be overlooked, because she refused to show, was the home-bred bitch, Haworth Poo-Ti, owned by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell. This young puppy, according to the Judge, possesses the best head of any Pekingese he has seen in his long career.

Honors for the best American-bred fell to Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa, which also carried off prizes in the open classes.

The chiefs awards follow:

Limit, Dogs, (eight pounds and under.)—Yankibourne Kennels' Laurel of Lang, first; Miss Clara G. Lowther's Tchip of Arcady, second; Yankibourne Kennels' Cumbala Meerin, third.

Limit, Dogs, (over eight pounds.)—Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Tim Yee Kung of Aldebourne, second; Yankibourne Kennels' Houx of Glebelands, third.

Open, Dogs, (red or sable.)—Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Chun Chang of Aldebourne, second; Miss Theodora Wilbur's Li Wong of Eastney, third.

Open, Dogs, (biscuit or gray brindle.)—Yankibourne Kennels' Laurel of Lang, first; Mrs. Arthur R. Holland's Young Wen-Te of Hydegree, second; Arden Kennels' Wen-Tsu of Remenham, third.

Open, Dogs, (black or black and tan)—Arden Kennels' Ho Hang Ti of Downshire, first.

Open, Dogs, (parti-color.)—Mrs. Arthur Milne's Sutherland Ave Tai, first; Mrs. F. C. McAllister's Ah-Gee Goble, second; Mrs. William F. Peters's Wee Wenti Boy, third.

Open, Dogs, (eight pounds and under.)—Yankibourne Kennels' Laurel of Lang, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Chun Chang of Aldebourne, second.

Open, Dogs, (over eight pounds.)—Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Tim Yee Kung of Aldebourne, second; Yankibourne Kennels' Houx of Glebelands, third.

Open, Dogs, (not exceeding six pounds.)—Miss Clara G. Lowther's Tchip of Arcady, first; Mrs. F. C. McAllister's Tse-Shen of Meridale, second.

Open, Dogs, (any weight, any color.)—Yankibourne Kennels' Laurel of Lang, first; Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa, second; Yankibourne Kennels' Tim Yee Kung of Aldebourne, third.

Winners, Dogs.—Yankibourne Kennels' Laurel of Lang, first; Mrs. Francis R. Spalding's Nowata Ting-Fa, reserve.

Limit, Bitches, (eight pounds and under.)—Mrs. A. L. Holland's Pi Pie of Hydegree, first; F. E. Sheffield's Woo Sin of Aldebourne, second; Arden Kennels' Palace Suh-Meh of Arden, third.

Limit, Bitches, (over eight pounds.)—Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta, first; Mrs. Meyer S. Sternberg's Wei Toy, second; Mrs. Charles G. West, Jr.'s Nowata Thelma of Valhalla, third.

Open, Bitches, (red or sable.)—Mrs. A. L. Holland's Ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta, second; Arden Kennels' Houx of Glebelands, third.

Open, Bitches, (biscuit or gray brindle.)—Yankibourne Kennels' Houx of Aldebourne, first; Arden Kennels' Sheila of Arden, second; Mrs. F. J. Mathis's Yan See, third.

Open, Bitches, (black or black and tan.)—Mrs. Elmer Campbell's Hsci Chi Chin, first; Mrs. H. R. Hilliard's Li Ld of Delavan, second; Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Chini Chung Que of Lienrud, third.

Open, Bitches, (parti-color.)—Mrs. Arthur Milne's Oakwood Patti, first; F. E. Sheffield's Woo Sin of Aldebourne, second; Cecilia de la Torre Beuno's Alcelia's Chun Chum, third.

Open, Bitches, (eight pounds and under.)—Miss Janet Snow's Nanking Yun of Yankibourne, first.

Open, Bitches, (over eight pounds.)—Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta, first; Mrs. Meyer S. Sternberg's Wei Toy, second; Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Hsci Chi Chin, third.

Open, Bitches, (not exceeding six pounds.)—Arden Kennels' Rowena of Burton-on-Dee, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Glenlyon Sing, second.

Open, Bitches, (any weight and any color.)—Mrs. A. L. Holland's Ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta, second; Yankibourne Kennels' Moth of Aldebourne, third.

Open, Bitches, (not exceeding five pounds.)—Mrs. H. L. Mapes's Wie Lee Wie, first; Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Enchantress of Ashcroft, second; Mrs. F. C. McAllister's Mo Kwei of Meridale, third.

Winners—Bitches—Mrs. A. L. Holland's Ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree, first; Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta, reserve.

### 100 In Navy's Record Crew Squad.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 29.—More than one hundred candidates reported to Coach Glendon of the Naval Academy crews this afternoon, forming the largest squad of rowing candidates he has ever had. The new fourth class furnished a large number of the applicants.

### Dolder Breaks Track Record.

The weekly indoor games of the West Side Y. M. C. A. were held last night at the clubhouse on West Fifty-seventh Street. In the one-mile handicap Al Dolder bettered the track record held by himself, covering the course in 4:23 1-5.

## LETTER MEN TO FEDERATE.

### College Athletes to Form National Clan—"C" Club for Columbia.

Former athletes of the crew, gridiron, diamond, and track of several of the largest universities in the country are soon to be associated into a far-reaching organization of college men. Coming as an aftermath of the recent move for a "Y" club by old Yale athletes and as an outgrowth of similar clubs of letter men of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard, was the announcement yesterday that plans, inaugurated some months ago, for a national society of former athletes had progressed to a state where a definite organization is almost at hand.

The first public announcement of this national federation of wearers of college letters accompanied the statement yesterday by Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia University, that a "Varsity "C" club would be organized at a dinner at the Columbia University Club, Gramercy Park, on Tuesday, Feb. 6. Fisher has been working in conjunction with several other graduates, for more than two years, on the inauguration of this "C" club, and the actual details of electing officers and instituting a club will be completed at next week's meeting and dinner.

Mr. Fisher said that for some months he has been working with Robeson Lea Perot of Philadelphia, Secretary Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Club and a former graduate manager at the Quaker university, on a plan for a national federation. Columbia will subscribe to the plan soon after the organization of the "C" club, next week, and Mr. Fisher said that the Cornell alumni is now at work forming a club of former letter men and will undoubtedly join in the movement for a national association. The Harvard "H" club and the new Yale society have already been approached unofficially, and an authoritative suggestion will be made to these clubs within a few weeks.

Mr. Fisher said that the national body would not be an association in the strict sense of the word, but that dinners and open meetings would be held annually or more often, under the tentative plan, and that matters of intercollegiate interest would be brought up simultaneously in the different associations of letter men.

The central idea, it is understood, will be to establish a common bond between college men who have won fame and honor in athletic competitions, and to further this the emblem and identification button of the Pennsylvania club will probably be urged for adoption. The Quaker association uses six buttons for its members. All are of the same rectangular size and of the same colors, red and blue, but have different designs for the different branches of sport. The plan is to ask all member associations to the national federation to adopt the same size badge of membership and the same designation of sports, the only distinction for the different universities being the colors of the button.

Mr. Fisher has sent out between 18,000 and 19,000 notices to all graduates of Columbia for the meeting and dinner of Feb. 6. Records of Columbia teams and athletes who won their "C" go back only to 1911, when Mr. Fisher became graduate manager, and the general notice is sent in an effort to reach all men before 1911 who have won their letter or who have done the equivalent work on Varsity teams before the awarding of "C's was in effect.

Within a year a clubhouse will be built on the Columbia campus at Morningside Heights, according to Mr. Fisher, similar to the one at Cambridge. This will house Varsity teams during their playing and training season, and will also be used as a meeting place for the graduate "C" men.

The committee in charge of the Columbia Varsity club formation and the sports with which they were identified when in college follow: Judge R. C. Cornell, '74, crew; R. H. Sayre, '81, track; Charles Halsted Mapes, '85, track; William A. Melkleham, '86, crew; A. W. Putnam, '97, track; W. B. Symmes, Jr., '96, baseball; Morton G. Bogue, 1900, crew coxswain for four years; H. A. Fisher, basket ball, baseball, and football; M. L. Cornell, '05, crew; C. W. Cuthell, '05, basket ball and crew coxswain; T. Kiendl, Jr., '10, basket ball and baseball; E. H. Osterhout, '10, basket ball.

## SENIOR GOLFERS ORGANIZE.

### Youngsters of 55 Years or Over Form an Association.

In what was probably the most successful, and certainly the most joyous, golf dinner ever held in this country, the Apawamis youngsters, more than 100 strong, met on Delmonico's last night and formed the Seniors' Golf Association for the purpose of carrying on as an organization the great annual tournament for boys of 55 and over at the Apawamis links each September. The peace and calmness that usually reign at this hostelry were banished for the evening, for Judges and jurists, merchants and ministers, and plain ordinary golfers of all shapes and sizes thumped on tables, stood on chairs, sang old tunes, and otherwise upheld the dictum of President-elect Darwin P. Kingsley, who declared that the first ruling of the Executive Committee was that "Time is a liar.

Seniors from all parts of the country were present, and the following were chosen to speak for the different sections: Frank Presbrey, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements; Darwin P. Kingsley, New York; H. W. Lamb, Boston; Robert W. Lesley, Philadelphia; T. Boyd, St. Louis, and Harmon S. Graves, President of the Apawamis Club at Rye, where the tournament is annually held.

The following officers were elected:

Horace L. Hotchkiss, Honorary President; Darwin P. Kingsley, President; Judge Mahlon H. Pitney, First Vice President; Judge Morgan T. O'Brien, Second Vice President; Walter Brown, Secretary Treasurer.

Directors whose terms expire 1918—G. H. Barnes, R. W. Lesley, John Hertzler, Mahlon H Pitney, Frank Presbrey, Winthrop Sargent, James A. Tyng, T. H. Watkins.

Directors whose terms expire 1919—T. V. Boyd, Judge W. C. Henderson, Horace L. Hotchkiss, G. H. N. Johnson, Darwin P. Kingsley, H. W. Lamb, W. H. Reed, George Wright.

Directors whose terms expire 1920—D. N. Bates, H. W. Brown, James E. Fahnestock, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles G. Ogden, Judge Henry Stoddard, Fred T. Wessels.

## SEASICKNESS IS AVOIDABLE.

### New Sperry Gyroscope Makes Motor Boating Comfortable.

Many are the devices with which the motor boat enthusiast may equip his pleasure craft, and to the casual observer it seems that all are on exhibition at the Motor Boat Show which is in progress at the Grand Central Palace. One of these, however, has attracted more than ordinary attention, for it is designed to eliminate one peril of the deep—seasickness. This is the Sperry gyroscope. It doesn't come with a money-back guarantee, but it is supposed to make yachting enjoyable for those who have heretofore had a terror of "feeling ill. There is an elaborate demonstration of the qualities of this device, and in the model it seems to do all that is claimed.

Yesterday was the first full-session day that the show has enjoyed and, despite inclement weather, the building was crowded with spectators who scattered here and there to discover boats which would appeal to their fancy. Many of the companies' exhibiting reported that they were already booking a number of orders for yachts, even some of those on exhibition having been sold to visitors. The Luders Construction Company reported the sale of two of the sheltered cabin runabouts. These craft are thirty-eight feet over all, and equipped with Van Blerck motors, are capable of making thirty miles an hour. One on exhibition in the show has been purchased by Stuart Wyeth, and F. B. Lewis of Westport, Conn., has ordered a duplicate. This craft is popular, because it is available in all weather conditions.

W. C. Morehead, President of the Great Lakes Boat and Construction Company, arrived at the show yesterday. It is his company which is exhibiting one of the most popular of the military type express cruisers. The one in the show is fifty-seven feet over all. The company announced that an order for a seventy-six-foot military cruiser had been placed by a Chilean yachtsman. It will be equipped with Duesenberg motors of 300 to 400 horse power. The Pattina, recently equipped with these motors, made better than forty miles an hour on a trial trip.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Sixty-two corporations were charted today. Their aggregate capitalization was $26,668,700. They include:

Economy Devices Corp'n, Hornell, appliances, equipment usable in construction and operation of railroads and steamships, $1,000,000; H. G. Wensel, Jr., F. R. Series, A. R. Palmer, Madison, N. J.

Sturges Egg Products Corp'n, Rye, desiccated eggs, warehousing, $400,000; W. F. McDermott, J. L. Farrell, P. B. Duryee, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

Eldridge & Mason, Inc., Malone, harness, wagons, sleighs, autos, supplies, garage, $60,000; M. E., E. S., and F. E. Mason, Malone.

F. Ricart & Co., Inc., Millbrook, commission agent, machinery, railroad equipment, publishing, advertising, brewing, coal, coke, $150,000; E. F. Ramires, A. Schmitt, E. A. Brehm, 1,700 West 9th St.

The West Seventy-third Street Association, Inc., realty, $54,000; V. B. Mordecai, F. G. and H. G. Potter, 828 West 86th St.

Nelson & Crossley, Inc., linens, cottons, textiles, $85,000; W. E. Cook, A. E. Meder, J. H. Nellson, 116 Franklin St.

Isco-Bautz Co., Inc., quarry, excavate silica, other mineral deposits, $80,000; G. H. Fraser, L. F. Ferrett, R. A. Butz, 1,703 Estes Av., Chicago, Ill.

McLaughlin, Gould and Dryadale, Inc., brokerage, stocks, bonds, debentures, $50,000; E. T. McLaughlin, T. C. Packard, F. F. Dryadale, 1 Wall St.

Phelps Boiler Corp'n, boilers, heaters, stoves, radiators, accessories, $50,000; D. J. Dowling, C. S. Ashley, H. J. Neuschafer, 1,515 Woodhaven Av., Queens.

Dual Subway Realty Co., Inc., Mineola, realty, brokerage, construction, $45,000; H. F. Norman, G. H. Hunt, B. Stavracos, 1,022 6th Av., Manhattan.

Taub Jewelry Corp., watches, jewelry, leatherware, silks, $40,000; M. and L. Domenits, H. Taub, 2,228 7th Av.

Walsh & Richling, Inc., Piermont, building materials, electric fixtures, hardware, bicycles, autos, $24,000; R. E. Reichling, J. D. and J. C. Walsh, Piermont.

Meis Holding and Improvement Co., Brooklyn, realty, stocks, bonds, $20,000; C. Kaplan, Jr., and G. Galitska, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Foreign Language Newspaper Delivery and Circulation Co., Inc., delivering newspapers, magazines, $200,000; D. Geis, J. A. Burns, M. Katsman, 10 West 110th St.

Paragon Binder Corp., loose-leaf binder, filing apparatus, stationery, $20,000; A. Benjamin, M. Wooley, F. P. Avery, 104 West 13th St.

Landwehr-Scherer Co., Inc., 1,061 Hall Place, Bronx, realty, construction, $17,200; F. Scherer, and E. E. Landwehr, 2,253 Hughes Av., Bronx.

George B. Styles, Inc., Kingston, gold, silverware, crockery, cutlery, silks, watches, $20,000; H. C., G. B., and G. B. Styles, Jr., 288 Fair St., Kingston.

Ocean Bond Co., Inc., leather, lumber, belting, salmon, fish, underwriting, financing, promoting, $5,000; A. Ehrenreich, S. Kaufmann, J. Bloom, 220 West 107th St.

Credit Underwriters Co., Inc., Olean, financial reports, auditng, accounting, $10,000; M. B. Keough, B. L. McElvella, G. Cook, Olean. Gross, Friedman & Jackson, Inc., furs, skins, wearing apparel, trimmings, $12,000; E. J. Jackson, S. Friedman, S. Gross, 210 Honeywell Av., Bronx.

The Ganargua Farms Co., Inc., Lyons, garden truck, flowers, bulbs, medicinal roots, $12,000; W. G. David, C. Coffey, J. Snyder, Newark.

Sa-Tu-Rol, Inc., soap, cleaning substances, $25,000; A. Parker, L. W. Stevens, E. J. Carrol, 304 Canal St.

Dodge Steel Pulley Corp., Oneida, structural, cast steel, malleable iron, metal articles, capital no par value, begin with $550; C. F. Morse, M. W. Mix, W. A. Mackenzie, Syracuse.

Hughes Woodworking Mills, Inc., Huntington, operate mills, merchandise, $10,000; O. E., and A. Hughes, Huntington.

Louis Friedman, Co. Inc., realty, $10,000; J. Spinner, A. Dutcher, L. Friedman, 1,532 54th St.

Sanitware Specialty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, specialty, sanitary fixtures, house bathroom, plumbing, electric supplies, $10,000; S. Maneo, J. B. Cameron, E. C. Kline, 2,007 Foster Av., Brooklyn.

R. H. Steele, Inc., sales agent, metal castings, forgings, pressed steel bars, billets, motors, $10,000; J. Glass, R. H. Johnson, L. R. Howard. East Orange, N. J.

New York Fire Co., insurance, brokerage, realty, waste, excelsior, $10,000; H. S. Schimmel, B. Diamond, M. Spiewack, 1,213 41st St., Brooklyn.

Jafes C. Weiss & Co., clothing, haberdashery, boots, shoes, $20,000; I. and S. Neuwirth, G. D. Zahm, 261 Broadway.

Doran, Sealy & Adams, Inc., Queens, lumber, $10,000; A. L. Adams, J. Sealy, M. A. Doran, 1,118 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Wakefield Securities, Inc., Rochester, realty, agency, brokerage, $15,000; J. A. Lynch, J. J. Costigan, C. A. Peake, 164 Troup St., Rochester.

No. 262 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y., Inc., Jamaica, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; H. Y. Hoyt, A. R. Meynen, J. N. Booth, 514 Ray St., Jamaica.

Wear Securities Corp., stocks, bonds, securities, mining, $10,000; J. Cleary, A. G. Croker, T. W. Moore, 30 East 42d St.

The Peekskill Times Publishing Co., Inc., Peekskill, newspaper, $10,000; S. M. Varian, S. M. and E. R. Russell, Peekskill.

30 West 54th Street Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; C. A. Buck, W. P. Westervelt, H. A. Laurie, 46 Cedar St.

Transcontinental Export and Import Co., Inc., merchandise, agency, shipping brokers, transfer, express, $10,000; J. Brow, the Rev. H. Snegireff, A. Chechila, 231 East 17th St.

Liberty Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., tires for autos, bicycles, $10,000; L. Kronfeld, R. C. Schleisinger, J. Prince, 119 East 101st St.

Barnett Film Corp., Huntington, motion pictures, scenarios, accessories, $50,000; with $5,000; B. and B. Barnett, M. Meyers, 302 Convent Av.

Brohm Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty, $5,000; J. Fitzgerald, P. W. Shannessey, G. W. Bradicich, 178 Shaw Av., Union Course, L. I.

Nyack Club Realty Corp., South Nyack, realty, $5,000; J. C. Traphagen, W. O. and G. H. Ross, South Nyack.

Elsie Hat Co., Inc., ladies' hats, $5,000; H. Schaefer, M. Davidowitz, J. A. Braham, 20 Bond St.

Hoffman Table Co., Inc., tables, $5,000; L. Kostie, B. Weiss, H. Hoffman, 392 Madison St.

Authorsations: Air Reduction Sales Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., oxygen, nitrogen and liquid air, $25,000; representative, M. W. Randall, 120 B'way, Manhattan.

M. Schaefer Inc., Weehawken, N. J., contracting, stevedore, trucks, motor vehicles, $10,000; representative, J. Trombetta, 18 Broadway, New York.

Schraub & Baker Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., toys, stationery, notions, $50,000; representative, Aaron Gottlieb, 263 2d St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: John Magee & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $150,000; Rogson Film Co., Inc., Manhattan, $7,000 to $15,000; The Banfield Co., Van Etten, $12,000 to $40,000; Laminated Shim Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $100,000; Stewart Dickson & Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; Independent Corporation, New York, $500,000 to $650,000.

Capital reductions: The New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Ltd., New York, $294,000 to $10,000; H. Goldwater & Co., Inc., New York, $150,000 to $100,000. Livingston County Land Co., Rochester, $500,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Economy Devices Corporation, Manhattan; Ammo-Phos Corporation, Manhattan; Ogilvie-Bannon Co., Inc., Manhattan; The John F. Hamilton Co., Brooklyn; Apartment Construction Co., Manhattan; Herst & Buchbinder, Inc., Brooklyn; The Wine Growers' Association, Manhattan; Riverview Plantation, Inc., Manhattan; National Tape Co., Inc., New York.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29.—Charters filed: Wayne Coal Co., to buy, sell, and deal in coal and its products, explore and develop all kinds of mineral lands, $14,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Continental Oil Industries Co., produce, refine, and prepare for market, petroleum, natural gas, &c., $2,500,000; L. C. Cowan, R. Montgomery, Chicago; H. F. Branstad, Eau Claire, Wis.

Kraton Drug Co., manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Vetarie Cotton Co., to perform, carry on business of spinning and dealing in and with cotton or other fabrics and substances, $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Twin Cities Construction Co., carry on a general building and constructing business, $100,000; William A. Vente, William Hall, New York; John B. Magee, Dover, Del.

Pan American Institutes, Inc., conduct a school for the learning of languages, $35,000; Arthur W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, New York.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Charters filed: Finsburgs Auto and Tire Accessory Co., Trenton, deal in automobiles, vehicles, boats, and accessories, $100,000; Isaac Fineburg, Herman Fineburg, Samuel Fineburg, Trenton.

Camden Boiler Works Co., Camden, conduct a metal and boiler business, $10,000; John E. Boyle, Frank W. Duline, Henry Ladage, Camden.

Von Suskil Brothers, Paterson, jobbers and retailers in hardware, $50,000; F. B. Knowlton, W. Metkiff, J. McLaren, New York City.

Garfield and Passaic Transit Co., Garfield, repair machinery, automobiles, &c., $25,000; Philip Gantner, Adolph Schmieder, Paul A. Wuerfel, William Puebner, Garfield.

Richard H. Johnson Co., Ocean City, carry on the business of plumbing and heating, $25,000; Richard H. Johnson, Viola G. Johnson, Ocean City; George W. Patton, Philadelphia, Penn.

Smith Estate Corp., Smithville, Burlington County, manage the Elton A. Smith estate, $50,000; Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Elton A. Smith, Hilda Smith, Smithville; Mrs. Regis Smith Steiner, New York City.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

*[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]*

Sun rises...7:08|Sun sets..5:10|Moon sets..1:07

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. | | Low Water. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
| Sandy Hook | 1:11 | 1:30 | 7:36 | 7:46 |
| Governors Island | 1:04 | 2:19 | 8:22 | 8:32 |
| Hell Gate | 3:46 | 4:31 | 10:37 | 10:54 |

### Arrived—Monday, Jan. 29.

SS Haller, St. Michaels, Jan. 9.
SS Isla de Panay, Vigo, Jan. 14.
SS Carmania, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Jan. 24.
SS Ministro de Naeyer, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 27.
SS Maracaibo, Mayagues, Jan. 27.
SS Huttonwood, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
SS Corneal Vera Cruz, Jan. 24.
SS Kentuckian, Boston, Jan. 28.
SS Toyama Maru, London, Dec. 22.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Jan. 25.
SS Harriet, Clenfuegos, Jan. 13.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Jan. 23.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Jan. 28.
SS Susquehanna, Baltimore, Jan. 27.
SS John D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge, Jan. 21.
SS Kawachi Maru, Huelva, Jan. 15.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Jan. 20.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, Jan. 29.
SS John Blumer, Buenos Aires, Jan. 3.

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Rochambeau | Pordeaux | Jan. 20 |
| Lansing | Glasgow | Dec. 23 |
| Themis | Cristobal | Jan. 1 |
| Lowther Range | Havana | Jan. 25 |
| Halfrid | Bordeaux | Dec. 23 |
| Avellaneda | Bordeaux | Jan. 4 |
| Poeldyk | Rotterdam | Jan. 8 |
| Sans Terre | Bordeaux | Jan. 9 |
| Penmorval | Havre | Jan. 9 |
| Andree | La Pallice | Jan. 9 |
| Peter Jebsen | Cardiff | Jan. 11 |
| Stephen R. Jones | Montevideo | Dec. 19 |
| Havana | Havana | Jan. 27 |
| A. A. Raven | Havre | Jan. 12 |
| City of Columbus | Savannah | Jan. 27 |
| El Oriente | Galveston | Jan. 24 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. Lopez y Lopez | Cadiz | Jan. 26 |
| †Noordam | Falmouth | Jan. 21 |
| Munamar | Antilla | Jan. 27 |
| Mohawk | Jacksonville | Jan. 27 |
| Sergipe | Bahia | Jan. 16 |
| Mobilia | Santos | Jan. 2 |
| El Cid | Galveston | Jan. 29 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | San Juan | Jan. 27 |
| Arapahoe | Jacksonville | Jan. 30 |
| El Norte | Galveston | Jan. 29 |
| Proteus | New Orleans | Jan. 27 |

DUE FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nigretia | Havre | Jan. 17 |
| Gisla | Havre | Jan. 17 |
| Rosegg | Bordeaux | Jan. 17 |
| Borneo | Amsterdam | Jan. 17 |
| City of Montgomery | Savannah | Jan. 30 |
| El Mar | Galveston | Jan. 27 |

DUE SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Frederik VIII | Christiansand | Jan. 23 |
| Iroquois | Turks Isles | Jan. 28 |
| Vulcania | Rotterdam | Jan. 18 |
| Oreland | Havre | Jan. 18 |
| Carrillo | Kingston | Jan. 27 |
| Lenape | Jacksonville | Jan. 31 |
| El Sud | Galveston | Jan. 28 |

DUE SUNDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | Liverpool | Jan. 27 |
| Esperanza | Nassau | Jan. 30 |
| Lelta | Falmouth | Jan. 19 |
| City of Savannah | Savannah | Feb. 1 |

DUE MONDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bermudian | Bermuda | Feb. 3 |
| *Espagne | Bordeaux | Jan. 28 |
| Tenadores | Bocas del Toro | Jan. 23 |
| Carolina | San Juan | Jan. 31 |
| Clifton | Curacao | Jan. 20 |
| Comanche | Jacksonville | Feb. 2 |

DUE TUESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Honduras | Bordeaux | Jan. 21 |
| Colon | Cristobal | Jan. 31 |
| Lincolnshire | Bordeaux | Jan. 22 |
| Scriand | Cristobal | Jan. 20 |
| Golf Deppe | Huelva | Jan. 19 |
| Eastgate | La Pallice | Jan. 20 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | Feb. 3 |

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

### South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer, at 8 A. M.—Zacapa.....Jan. 31

Turks Island and Dominican Republic (La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer), at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Philadelphia.....Jan. 31

Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian.....Jan. 31

Curacao and Venesuela, via La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Grovepier.....Jan. 31

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer), at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Parima.....Jan. 31

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 10 A. M.—Morro Castle.....Feb. 1

Haiti, (Curacao, Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Adonis.....Jan. 31

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Cholutaca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Panama.....Feb. 1

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) via Nassau, (specially addressed only,) at 8:30 A. M.—Kotonia.....Feb. 2

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Cholutaca, &c., prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Colombia, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 12 M.—Managua.....Feb. 2

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Cholutaca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, at 12 M.—Turrialba.....Feb. 3

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos.....Feb. 3

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Manchioneal.....Feb. 3

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Cholutaca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Calamares..Feb. 3

### Transatlantic Mails.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.,)—Stella Polaris.....Feb. 1

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....Feb. 3

Standard Rating and Reference Agency, Inc., conduct a general employment, collection, reporting, and rating agency, $100,000; A. W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, New York.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Charters filed: Finsburgs Auto and Tire Accessory Co., Trenton, deal in automobiles, vehicles, boats, and accessories, $100,000; Isaac Fineburg, Herman Fineburg, Samuel Fineburg, Trenton.

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Richard H. Johnson Co., Ocean City, carry on the business of plumbing and heating, $25,000; Richard H. Johnson, Viola G. Johnson, Ocean City; George W. Patton, Philadelphia, Penn.

Smith Estate Corp., Smithville, Burlington County, manage the Elton A. Smith estate, $50,000; Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Elton A. Smith, Hilda Smith, Smithville; Mrs. Regis Sm

**New Haven**

A timely discussion of this road and the outlook for its securities is presented in a special analysis.

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**Harris, Forbes & Co.**
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Legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks
$100,000
**West End St. Ry. Co.**
5s, February 1922
These bonds are a first charge against the earnings of the Boston Elevated Street Railway System.
Price 102¼ & Int. Yielding 4½%
**Blodget & Co.**
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Unlisted Securities Department
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Members New York Stock Exchange

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49 Wall Street New York


# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Decline—Revised Estimates of Steel Earnings—Foreign Factors.

Stocks were weak yesterday and trading lagged, until toward the close of the session selling increased enough to make the market fairly active. It was during this period that the lowest prices of the session were recorded. The main source of the decline was found in the Street's abandonment of previously entertained expectations regarding the amount of the quarterly earnings and dividend of the Steel Corporation to be announced after the close of trading today. The lowest of the estimates of earnings placed them many millions above the best which the corporation has heretofore reported, but that was not enough to satisfy the Street. It had been talking of earnings well in excess of $100,000,000, and an increase of only eight or ten millions over the last quarter's earnings seemed by comparison to be poor. The fact that the market sold off on such expectations is a good illustration of the part which the moods of the Street play in shaping prices from day to day. Had the Street been talking only about an increase of two or three millions in the quarterly earnings, and yesterday's estimates varied from eight to ten millions, of course traders would have bid the stock up instead of selling it down as they did yesterday. Many who had Steel sold it and according to report a number who did not have it also sold, sentiment among traders being sufficiently bearish to lead to an increase in the short side of Steel and probably in other parts of the list as well. Similarly, in respect to the Steel dividend, having talked of it much as 5 per cent. extra, the Street felt disappointed over its own conclusion on the eve of the meeting that the extra dividend would be only 1 per cent., or at most 2 per cent. The decline in prices was by no means confined to United States Steel, but that stock was the leader of the movement, as it was in the dealings, contributing well over 25 per cent. of the total trading.

There were other influences at work in the market yesterday, but they were more in the background than the pessimistic talk about the Steel dividend outlook. In banking quarters one heard a good deal of the displeasure over the latest proposed addition to Federal taxation with inquisitorial features thereto as much if not more than the tax itself. Perhaps few, if any, sold stocks yesterday for this specific cause, but it made many who were or might have been buyers less keen about their buying.

International questions also played their part. The news that this government was making inquiries at Berlin concerning the alleged detention of Americans captured among the crews of the ships sunk by the German raider which was recently active in the Atlantic suggested possibly new complications at a time when our own Government has been taking steps to bring nearer the time when the European belligerents can come to an understanding with each other. The market has consistently shown concern both over peace and over the possibility of fresh complications which might affect this country. There is a certain amount of contradiction with traders looking upon both of these matters as having similar market effect, but the apparent contradiction is easily enough understood. There was other news from abroad yesterday which would have been more potent as a market influence had it come before the glamour had been removed as a source of considerable profit and of stock market jubilation. It was recently said that Great Britain had freed itself of dependence upon this country so far as finished munitions of war are concerned. Now it is said that England has gone so far in developing her munition manufacturing facilities that she is actually having caught up with and even exceeded the munition demands of a war whose requirements in this direction have so far exceeded all previous experience that they could not have possibly been foreseen. But if England makes less in the way of munitions than she has been making she will devote the manufacturing facilities and the labor thus released to other industrial purposes to the building of ships, for instance, and the demands upon us for raw material out of which to produce the finished product would hardly be lessened by reason of England's having herself a position to reduce the scale of her production of munitions of war.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

| | High | Low | Last | Renewals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

**Time Loans.**

| MIXED COLLATERAL | ALL INDUSTRIALS |
|---|---|
| Sixty days | Sixty days |
| Ninety days | Ninety days |
| Four months | Four months |
| Six months | Six months |
| One year | One year |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank 60 to 90 days
Not eligible, 60 days

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-known Names.
30 to 90 days
4 to 6 months Other Names.
4 to 6 months

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

Rates of Rates.

| | Sterling | Cheques | Cables | Francs | Guilders | Lire |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | | | | | | |
| Cables | | | | | | |
| Demand | | | | | | |
| Cables | | | | | | |

Closing Rates.

| | Yesterday's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling, London | | |
| Cables | | |
| Paris | | |
| Berlin | | |
| Amsterdam | | |
| Switzerland | | |
| Norway | | |
| Spain | | |
| Italy | | |
| Russia | | |
| Bombay | | |
| Calcutta | | |
| Hong Kong | | |
| Shanghai | | |
| Yokohama | | |
| Manila | | |
| Mexico City | | |
| Rio de Janeiro | | |
| Buenos Ayres | | |

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, Balances, Gold Shipments, Bank Credit Balances.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par. Chicago, par. Minneapolis, par. St. Louis, 15c. premium. Montreal, 3-32 discount.

Silver.

New silver in London, Paris, unchanged. Bar silver in New York, unchanged. Mexican dollars, unchanged.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, via London.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Jan. 22 shows the following changes:

| | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|
| Total coin and bullion | | |
| Note issue | | |
| Bills discounted | | |
| Advances | | |
| Investments | | |
| Deposits | | |
| Other liabilities | | |

Total gold holdings, [illegible] marks.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1917.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 486,113 | 914,961 | 286,840 |
| Year to date | 15,128,757 | 15,940,261 | 5,362,557 |

| Bid. | Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17½ | 17¾ | 300 | Advance Rumely | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 74½ | 75 | 900 | Ajax Rubber | 77 | 77 | 75 | 75 | — 2 |
| 5½ | 6 | 2,900 | Alaska Gold Mines | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ¼ |
| 7½ | 8 | 200 | Alaska Juneau | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ½ |
| 27 | 27½ | 700 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 27½ | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ | + ½ |
| 84 | 84½ | 700 | Allis-Chalm., pf. | 84 | 84½ | 83¾ | 84½ | + ½ |
| 91½ | 92 | 500 | Am. Agri. Chem. | 92¼ | 92½ | 92 | 92 | — ½ |
| 103 | 103½ | 100 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf. | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | — 2¾ |
| 90½ | 90¾ | 8,000 | Am. Beet Sugar | 92¼ | 92¾ | 90¼ | 90¾ | — 1¾ |
| 48¾ | 49 | 1,500 | American Can | 50¼ | 50¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | — 1¾ |
| 67½ | 68 | 1,000 | Am. Car & F'dry. | 69 | 69¼ | 67½ | 67½ | — 1½ |
| 68½ | 69 | 300 | Am. Hide & L. pf. | 69½ | 69½ | 68½ | 68½ | — ½ |
| 28¾ | 29 | 200 | Am. Ice Securities | 29¾ | 30 | 29 | 30 | + ½ |
| 19 | 19½ | 600 | American Linseed | 19 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | — ½ |
| 51½ | 52¾ | 100 | Am. Linseed pf. | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | + ½ |
| 75 | 75¾ | 3,900 | Am. Locomotive | 77 | 77½ | 75½ | 75½ | — 2 |
| 106¼ | 106¾ | 9,500 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 103¾ | 106¾ | 103¾ | 106¾ | + 2¾ |
| 116¼ | 116½ | 100 | Am. Sm. & Ref. pf. | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ | — ¼ |
| 100 | 100½ | 100 | Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — ½ |
| 98½ | 99¼ | 1,400 | Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98½ | — ½ |
| 60½ | 60¾ | 300 | Am. Steel Foundries | 60½ | 60¾ | 60½ | 60½ | — 1½ |
| 110 | 111¾ | 600 | Am. Sugar Refining | 112 | 112 | 111¾ | 111¾ | — ¾ |
| 124 | 125 | 100 | Am. Tel. & Cable | 125¾ | 125¾ | 125¾ | 125¾ | — ¾ |
| 120¼ | 121 | 1,200 | Am. Tel. & Teleg. | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | +1¼ |
| 108 | 108½ | 200 | Am. Tob. pf. new | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | — ½ |
| 45 | 46 | 4,000 | American Woolen | 46 | 46 | 45¾ | 45¾ | — ¾ |
| 95¾ | 96¾ | 200 | Am. Woolen pf. | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | — ¾ |
| 45¾ | 47 | 200 | Am. Writing Paper | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — ¼ |
| 38¾ | 39¾ | 3,300 | Am. Zinc, L. & S. | 39¾ | 40 | 38¾ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| 82½ | 82¾ | 7,850 | Anaconda Copper | 83¼ | 83¾ | 82¼ | 82¾ | — ¼ |
| 103½ | 104 | 1,500 | At., Gulf & W. I. | 103½ | 106¼ | 103½ | 105½ | + 2 |
| 99¾ | 99¾ | 100 | At., Gulf & W. I. pf. | 99¾ | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ | — ¼ |
| 16 | 17 | 300 | At. Birm. & At. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ¼ |
| 116¾ | 117 | 100 | Atlantic Coast Line | 116¾ | 119¼ | 116¾ | 118¾ | + ¾ |
| 114¾ | 115 | 5,500 | At. Gulf & W. I. | 116 | 117½ | 114¼ | 114¾ | — ¾ |
| 62 | 63 | 400 | At. Gulf & W. I. pf. | 63 | 64 | 63 | 64 | — ½ |
| 54½ | 55 | 1,400 | Baldwin Loco. | 54½ | 54¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | — ¾ |
| 100 | 102¾ | 200 | Baldwin Loco. pf. | 102 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ | — ¼ |
| 80¾ | 81 | 2,700 | Baltimore & Ohio | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81 | 81 | — ¾ |
| 75½ | 76¼ | 300 | Balt. & Ohio pf. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | — ¼ |
| 1¼ | 1½ | 800 | Batopilas Mining | 1¼ | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | — ¼ |
| 123 | 125 | 200 | Barrett Co. | 125 | 125 | 124¾ | 124¾ | — ¼ |
| 428 | 430 | 300 | Bethlehem Steel | 433 | 433 | 430 | 430 | — 10 |
| 30 | 31¼ | 900 | Beth. Steel rights | 32¼ | 32¼ | 31 | 31 | — ¼ |
| 77¼ | 77¾ | 700 | Brklyn Rap. Tran. | 77¾ | 78 | 77¾ | 77¾ | + ¼ |
| 92 | 95 | 15 | Burr., Roch. & P. | 95 | 93 | 93 | 93 | — 1½ |
| 101 | 101¾ | 2,900 | Burns Brothers | 99 | 102¼ | 99 | 101½ | + 2½ |
| 46 | 50 | 800 | Butte & Superior | 51 | 51 | 49½ | 49½ | — 1 |
| 17¼ | 20 | 600 | Butterick Co. | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | +2¼ |
| 26½ | 26¾ | 5,900 | Cal. Petroleum | 28¼ | 28¼ | 26½ | 26½ | — 1¾ |
| 58½ | 58¾ | 1,800 | Cal. Petroleum pf. | 60¼ | 60¼ | 58¾ | 58¾ | — 1¾ |
| 160 | 160¾ | 1,500 | Canadian Pacific | 161¾ | 162 | 160¾ | 160¾ | — ¾ |
| 85 | 86 | 300 | Case, (J. I.) pf. ext | 87½ | 87½ | 86 | 86 | — 3½ |
| 85¼ | 85¾ | 6,900 | Central Leath. Co. | 87 | 90 | 85¼ | 85¼ | — 3¾ |
| 98 | 100 | 800 | Chandler Motor Car | 100 | 100 | 99¼ | 99¼ | — 1 |
| 63¼ | 64 | 300 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | — 1 |
| 18 | 18¼ | 100 | Chicago & Alton | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| 13½ | 14 | 100 | Chi., Great West. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 37½ | 37¾ | 100 | Chi. Gt. West. pf. | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38½ | 38½ | — ¼ |
| 88½ | 90 | 1,600 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 90¾ | 90¾ | 88¾ | 89 | + ¼ |
| 124½ | 125¼ | 1,500 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 125¾ | 125¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ | — 1¾ |
| 122½ | 123 | 100 | Chi. & Northwn. | 123¾ | 123¾ | 122¾ | 122¾ | — ¾ |
| 30¼ | 32½ | 200 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| | | 70 | Do. odd lot. cash | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| 31 | 31¾ | 300 | C., R. I. & P. ctfs of d | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ¼ |
| 24½ | 24¾ | 1,800 | Chile Copper | 25 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| 54½ | 54¾ | 1,400 | Chile Copper rights | 56 | 56 | 54¾ | 54¾ | — ¼ |
| 79 | 80 | 100 | C., C. C. & St. L. pf. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | +1¼ |
| 72 | 73¼ | 100 | Cluett-Peabody Co. | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | — ¼ |
| 46¾ | 47 | 1,400 | Colo. Fuel & Iron | 47¼ | 47¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | — ¾ |
| 44½ | 44¾ | 5,400 | Columbia Gas | 45 | 45¾ | 44¼ | 44¼ | — ¾ |
| 17¾ | 18 | 200 | Cons. Inst. Corp. M. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ¼ |
| 110 | 110 | 100 | Consolidated Coal | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | — ½ |
| 181½ | 182 | 200 | Consolidated Gas | 181¾ | 182 | 180¾ | 181½ | — ½ |
| 80 | 83 | 100 | Continental Gas | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | — ½ |
| 22¼ | 22¾ | 1,700 | Corn Prod. Ref. | 23¼ | 23½ | 22½ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| 101 | 101½ | 100 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf. | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | — ½ |
| 104 | 104½ | 100 | Do. odd lot. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | — ½ |
| 34 | 35 | 100 | Crippl'd Creek Cent. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | +1 |
| 61¾ | 62 | 5,000 | Crucible Steel | 62¼ | 62¼ | 61¾ | 62¼ | + ¼ |
| 115 | 115 | 100 | Crucible Steel pf. | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | + ¼ |
| 17½ | 17¾ | 600 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| 47½ | 48 | 8,800 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 48¾ | 48¾ | 47½ | 47½ | — ¾ |
| 23¾ | 24¼ | 800 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf. | 24¼ | 24¼ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 234 | 235 | 200 | Del., Lack. & West. | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 | — 3 |
| 33 | 34 | 100 | Denver & Rio G. pf. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | +1 |
| 144½ | 145 | 200 | Detroit Edison | 145 | 145 | 144½ | 144½ | +½ |
| 21¾ | 22 | 800 | Distillers Securities | 22 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 38 | 38½ | | Dome Mines | 38½ | 38½ | 38 | 38 | — ½ |
| 27¾ | 28 | | Erie | 28 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 37½ | 38 | 2,600 | Erie 1st pf. | 38 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | — ¼ |
| 46¼ | 46½ | 2,000 | Erie 2d pf. | 46½ | 46½ | 46¼ | 46¼ | — ¼ |
| 37 | 37½ | 200 | Gaston, Wms. & Wig. | 37½ | 37½ | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| 33¼ | 33¾ | 200 | General Electric | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ¼ |
| 120½ | 121 | 11,500 | General Motors | 120½ | 121½ | 120½ | 121½ | +1¼ |
| 111½ | 112 | | General Motors pf. | 111½ | 112 | 111½ | 112 | — ½ |
| 57½ | 57¾ | 3,400 | Goodrich, B. F. | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57½ | 57½ | — ¼ |
| 102½ | 103 | 2,900 | Great Northern pf. | 103 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ | — ½ |
| 116¾ | 117 | 2,700 | Gt. N. Ctfs. for O.P. | 117 | 117 | 116¾ | 116¾ | — ¼ |
| 38 | 39 | 300 | Greene-Canaiea | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ½ |
| 33¼ | 33½ | 200 | Gulf States Steel | 33½ | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ | — ¼ |
| 120 | 120½ | 100 | Homestake Mining | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | — ½ |
| 103½ | 104 | 100 | Illinois Central | 104 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | — ½ |
| 57 | 57½ | 3,400 | Inspiration Copper | 57½ | 58 | 56¾ | 57 | — ¼ |
| 15¾ | 16 | 1,900 | Interboro Cons. | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| 68¾ | 69 | 200 | Interboro Cons. pf. | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | — ¼ |
| 120 | 121 | | Int. Harvester, N. J. | 121 | 121 | 120 | 120 | — ½ |
| 93 | 94 | 200 | Int. Mer. Mar. pf. | 94 | 94 | 93 | 93 | — ½ |
| 23¾ | 24 | 5,800 | Int. Mer. Mar. pf. | 24 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 87¾ | 88 | 2,000 | Inter. Nickel | 87¾ | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ | — ¼ |
| 43¾ | 44 | 5,800 | Inter. Paper | 44 | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ¼ |
| 102 | 103 | | Inter. Paper pf. | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 | — ½ |
| 56¼ | 56½ | 1,500 | Jewel Tea | 56¼ | 56½ | 56¼ | 56½ | — ¼ |
| 58 | 58½ | 100 | Kan. City Southern | 58½ | 58½ | 58 | 58 | — ½ |
| 121 | 122 | 100 | Kayser (Julius) Co. | 122 | 122 | 121 | 121 | — ½ |
| 74¾ | 75 | 5,000 | Kennecott Copper | 75 | 75 | 74¾ | 74¾ | — ¼ |
| 85¼ | 85¾ | 700 | Lackawanna Steel | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¼ | — ¼ |
| 54¾ | 55 | 1,500 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 55 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | — ¼ |
| 50¾ | 51 | 500 | Lehigh Valley | 51 | 51 | 50¾ | 50¾ | — ¼ |
| 34¾ | 35 | 1,500 | Long Island | 35 | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ | — ¼ |
| 62¾ | 63 | 200 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 63 | 63 | 62¾ | 62¾ | — ¼ |
| 74¾ | 75 | 1,900 | Maxwell Motors | 75 | 75 | 74¾ | 74¾ | — ¼ |
| 61¾ | 62 | 100 | Max. Motors 1st pf. | 62 | 62 | 61¾ | 61¾ | — ¼ |
| 62¾ | 63 | 100 | May Dept. Stores | 63 | 63 | 62¾ | 62¾ | — ¼ |
| 102¼ | 102½ | 1,000 | Mexican Petroleum | 102½ | 102½ | 102¼ | 102¼ | — ¼ |
| 15¾ | 16 | 15,000 | Miami Copper | 16 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| 97 | 98 | 2,700 | Midvale Steel & O. | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | — ¼ |
| 114 | 115 | 100 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. new | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | — ¼ |
| 15 | 15½ | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 15½ | 15½ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 28 | 28½ | 100 | Mo. Kan. & T. pf. | 28½ | 28½ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| 100 | 100½ | 100 | Missouri Pacific | 100½ | 100½ | 100 | 100 | — ¼ |
| 105 | 106 | 1,200 | Missouri Pacific w i | 106 | 106 | 105 | 105 | — ¼ |
| 120 | 121 | 700 | Nat. Biscuit Co. | 121 | 121 | 120 | 120 | — ¼ |
| 82 | 83 | 200 | Nat. Cloak & Suit | 83 | 83 | 82 | 82 | — ¼ |
| 112 | 113 | 300 | Nat. Cloak & S. pf. | 113 | 113 | 112 | 112 | — ¼ |
| 31¾ | 32 | 1,300 | Nat. Enam. & St. Co. | 32 | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ¼ |
| 80¼ | 80¾ | 1,200 | National Lead | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ | — ¼ |
| 120 | 121 | 100 | National Lead pf. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | — ¼ |
| 153 | 154 | 100 | Nevada Con. Cop. | 154 | 154 | 153 | 153 | — ¼ |
| 101 | 102 | 100 | New York Air Brake | 102 | 102 | 101 | 101 | — ¼ |
| 77 | 77½ | 1,000 | N. Y. Central | 77½ | 77½ | 77 | 77 | — ¼ |
| 104¾ | 105 | 1,000 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 105 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ | — ¼ |
| 60 | 60½ | 1,000 | N. Y., Ont. & West. | 60½ | 60½ | 60 | 60 | — ¼ |
| 118 | 118½ | 1,000 | Norfolk & Western | 118½ | 118½ | 118 | 118 | — ¼ |
| 110 | 110½ | 1,000 | Northern Pacific | 110½ | 110½ | 110 | 110 | — ¼ |
| 118 | 119 | 1,000 | Nova Scotia S. & C. | 119 | 119 | 118 | 118 | — ¼ |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Ohio Cities Gas | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — ¼ |
| 107 | 107½ | 1,000 | Ontario Mining | 107½ | 107½ | 107 | 107 | — ¼ |
| 107 | 107½ | 1,000 | Owens Bottle Mach. | 107½ | 107½ | 107 | 107 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Pacific Mail | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 117 | 117½ | 1,000 | Pacific T. & T. pf. | 117½ | 117½ | 117 | 117 | — ¼ |
| 111 | 111½ | 1,000 | Pan-Am. P. & T. pf. | 111½ | 111½ | 111 | 111 | — ¼ |
| 111 | 111½ | 1,000 | Penn. R. R. | 111½ | 111½ | 111 | 111 | — ¼ |
| 114 | 114½ | 1,000 | People's Gas, Chi. | 114½ | 114½ | 114 | 114 | — ¼ |
| 107 | 107½ | 1,000 | Pere Marquette w i | 107½ | 107½ | 107 | 107 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Philadelphia Co. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Pittsburgh Steel Car | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Pressed Steel Car | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Pressed Steel Car pf | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Railway Steel S. pf | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Ray Con. Copper | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. odd lot. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Reading | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Republic I. & Steel | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Rock Island Co. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Royal Dutch | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Sears, Roebuck | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Shattuck Arizona | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Sinclair Oil & Ref. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Sloss-Sheffield | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Southern Pacific | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Southern Railway | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Standard Milling | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Studebaker Corp. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Tennessee Copper | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Texas Company | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Texas & Pacific | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Third Avenue | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Tobacco Products | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Twin City Rapid Tr. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Underwood Typewriter | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Union Bag & Paper | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Union Pacific | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | United Cigar Stores | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | United Fruit | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | United Rys. Inv. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | U. S. Cast Iron Pipe | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | U. S. Industrial Alcohol | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | U. S. Realty & Imp. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | U. S. Rubber | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. 1st pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | U. S. Smelting | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | U. S. Steel | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Utah Copper | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Virginia Ry. & Pow. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Wabash | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. A | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. B | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Western Maryland | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Western Union | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Westinghouse Elec. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Wheeling & L. E. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. 1st pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. 2d pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Willys-Overland | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Woolworth | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Worthington Pump | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 104 | 104½ | 1,000 | Do. pf. | 104½ | 104½ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |

## LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

### War Loan Still Demands the Attention of the Dealers.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The stock market today varied little from the recent dullness, the war loan demanding most of the attention of dealers. Gilt-edged securities and investment stocks were steady. Dealers in general believe that the market will remain dull and uninteresting for some time to come, as the public is not disposed to do business in the present unsettled state of affairs. The money market is better supply in proportion to demand, and discounts are firm.

## Prices Unchanged on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Prices were unchanged on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 91½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Receipts and ex-

## MARKET AVERAGES.

**STOCKS.**

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 railroads | 79.35 | 78.90 | 78.90 | — .35 |
| 25 industrials | 94.08 | 93.34 | 93.43 | —1.22 |
| 50 stocks | 87.16 | 86.12 | 86.23 | — .79 |

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 29 | 87.16 | 86.12 | 86.23 | — .79 |
| Jan. 27 | 87.95 | 87.05 | 87.05 | — .41 |
| Jan. 26 | 87.36 | 87.21 | 87.46 | + .24 |
| Jan. 25 | 87.75 | 85.97 | 87.22 | + .29 |
| Jan. 24 | 87.27 | 86.19 | 86.93 | + .52 |
| Jan. 22 | 87.50 | 86.47 | 86.41 | — .37 |
| Jan. 22 | 87.85 | 86.52 | 86.83 | — .37 |
| Jan. 20 | 87.87 | 86.61 | 87.52 | + .33 |

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| Jan. | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 86.06 | Jan. 11 | 86.93 |
| 1916 | 91.83 | Jan. 4 | 84.47 | Jan. 31 | 86.17 |
| 1915 | 64.08 | Jan. 30 | 60.07 | Jan. 2 | 62.27 |
| 1914 | 73.20 | Jan. 31 | 57.50 | Jan. 2 | 72.87 |
| 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 73.00 | Jan. 17 | 77.52 |
| 1912 | 78.85 | Jan. 3 | 75.20 | Jan. 31 | 76.32 |
| 1911 | 81.10 | Jan. 5 | 77.32 | Jan. 3 | 79.50 |

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | | Low. | | Last. |
|---|---|---|---

**Jamaica Water Supply Co.**

**First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds**

Dated July 1, 1916
Due July 1, 1946

**Denominations: $100, $500 & $1000**

Interest payable without deduction of Normal Federal Income Tax.

Free of New York Mortgage Tax. Pennsylvania Tax Refunded.

Secured by a mortgage on entire property.

Approximately 90% of the total value of the property is in Greater New York City.

**Price 97½ and Interest**

*Circular on Request*

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**TWO IMPORTANT RETAIL SALES CORPORATIONS**

The underlying reasons for the success of these Corporations, together with their economic necessity is discussed in a special booklet, "T 28."

Copy on request.

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We Wish to Purchase

**Dallas & Waco 1st 5s 1942**

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*Investments*
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**What Small Amounts May Mean**

What you can save out of your current income might seem small if it represented merely the amount of cash which you could accumulate in a given period.

It is because so many men have found that the possession of a moderate amount of cash has meant ability to grasp a larger opportunity that you will be interested in a method of saving systematically.

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New York

**Legal Investments**
*List T-118*
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**NOBLE & CORWIN**
32 Broad St. New York
*Equitable Trust Rights*
*Farmers Loan & Trust Rights*
Telephone 1141 Broad.


# $400,000,000 KEPT BY BANKS IN LONDON

## American Institutions Are Influenced by High Rates Paid Abroad.

## A SURPLUS OF CASH HERE

### With Reserves of $181,000,000 in New York, Bankers Seek Investments in Foreign Countries.

The balances carried by American banking institutions in London are unusually large at the present time, owing to the easy condition of the money market here and the high rates paid abroad. Various estimates have been made of the total, and these range from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000. A canvass made by a reporter of THE TIMES of the principal New York City banks and trust companies which do a large foreign business shows that ten local banks have balances aggregating more than $315,000,000. This total represents actual figures, disclosed to THE TIMES reporter in confidence, and it serves as a basis for a calculation of the total balances for all the banks in the United States. It is reported that one bank in Chicago has a balance of $15,000,000 in London and that another has one of $9,000,000. Making allowances for New York City banks not canvassed and the large banks in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco, an estimate of $400,000,000 is regarded as conservative especially in view of the fact that the actual figures, making up the $315,000,000, do not include the balances of various private banking establishments.

These vast balances are explained by the fact that the banks of the United States are loaded up with cash—the surplus reserves of New York institutions alone are approximately $181,000,000—and that investments made here do not bring a sufficient return. By investments in this case, is meant demand loans or commercial paper which is readily convertible into cash. Call money in New York is quoted at 4% to 6 per cent, and the choicest mercantile paper is being traded in at 5¼ per cent. The interest paid on bank deposits here is 2 per cent. On the other hand, in London call money is 5½ per cent.; short bills are quoted from 5 to 5¼ per cent., and the interest paid on deposits is 4½ per cent. It is a well recognized fact that money invariably goes where it can bring the largest return. Prior to the war, when there would be a heavy demand for money in New York and rates were high, London bankers would put out their funds in this market and conversely when rates were high in London and low here, New York bankers availed themselves of the higher yield which foreign investments offered.

The large balances in London have been created, for the most part, by local institutions buying sterling exchange. In the early part of December, when call money here suddenly jumped to 10 per cent., there was a heavy withdrawal of funds from London, the total having been estimated at $100,000,000. To bring about this withdrawal, local banks sold exchange.

In addition to having money on deposit with London banks, on which interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. is received, American institutions having funds abroad use part of the money in the purchase of commercial bills, which yield from 4¼ to 5¼ per cent., and which are readily convertible into cash should the purchasing bank at any moment decide to liquidate its holdings of such paper. Moreover, a number of the New York banks have investments in British Treasury bills, which net from 4½ to a little over 5 per cent., but the aggregate amount of such investments is said to be not large at present, and the figures given above do not include these items.

Irrespective of the form, the balances of American banks in London contribute to the general well-being of the money market in the United Kingdom, and may be, in a sense, regarded as loans. Although strictly not Government loans, they are part of the financing requisites for sustaining the commerce and industry of England, and have an indirect bearing upon war finance.

In addition to the balances held in London, English banks have borrowed here to a large extent. A group of English joint-stock banks owes a group of New York banks $50,000,000 under a credit negotiated some time ago, which has been renewed. In addition, the British banks have from time to time borrowed here on collateral, and at certain periods the total of such borrowings has aggregated as much as $200,000,000.

Including Britain's share of the Anglo-French loan, the total direct loans of the British Government, inclusive of the latest $250,000,000 secured notes, amount to $1,050,000,000. If to this are added the $50,000,000 banking credit, the $200,000,000 of collateral loans privately placed here, and the $400,000,000 of cash balances carried abroad, there is reached a grand total of $1,700,000,000. This figure, it should be noted, does not entirely represent Government war financing, but represents the credit facilities extended to Government, banks, and merchants in England by American capital.

## SHORT TERM NOTES.

**Government and Municipal Issues.**

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Asked. | Yld. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. For. Sec. | 6 | Aug., 1919 | 97¼ | 97¾ | 6.15 |
| Argen. Gov. | Disc | Feb. 21, '17 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 4.50 |
| Argen. Gov. | .. | May 15, '20 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 5.73 |
| City of Mont. | 5 | May, 1918 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 4.45 |
| City of Mont. | 5 | Dec., 1921 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.93 |
| City of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 99¾ | 100⅛ | 4.93 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1917 | 100⅛ | 101 | 3.50 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Apr., 1921 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.90 |
| City of N. F. | 6 | July, 1919 | 98 | 98½ | 5.50 |
| Halifax Gov. | 6 | Oct. 15, '17 | 99½ | 99¾ | 6.00 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Oct. 15, '17 | 101 | 101¼ | 3.87 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Feb., 1923 | 103 | 108 | 4.80 |
| Prov. of Alb. | 5 | May, 1920 | 98¼ | 98½ | 5.28 |
| Prov. of Man. | 5 | Feb., 1920 | 98½ | 99¾ | 5.10 |
| Prov. of Ont. | 5 | Feb., 1920 | 98¼ | 100¼ | 4.89 |
| Prov. of N. B. | 6 | Dec., 1918 | 99 | 100¼ | 4.90 |
| Prov. of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1921 | 100¼ | 100¾ | 4.85 |
| Prov. of Sask. | 5 | May, 1921 | 97½ | 99½ | 5.80 |
| Rep. of France. | 5 | Is. of 1916 | 147 | 151 | .. |
| Russian Gov. | 6½ | July, 1919 | 97 | 98 | 7.15 |
| do rubles | 5½ | Feb. 14, '28 | 57½ | 57¾ | .. |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 100 | 100¼ | 4.85 |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1920 | 100 | 100¾ | 4.90 |

**Company Issues.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Oil. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 101 | 101⅛ | 3.15 |
| Am. F. & L. | 6 | Aug., 1921 | 100 | 102 | 5.50 |
| Am. T. & T. | 4½ | Feb., 1918 | 100⅞ | 101⅛ | 3.45 |
| Am. Thread | | Jan., 1919 | 99¼ | 100¼ | 4.28 |
| Anaconda Cop. | 6 | Mar., 1917 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 2.12 |
| A. T. & S. F. | 6 | June, 1917 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 3.12 |
| A.V.R.L. & P. | 6 | July 1, '19 | 99¾ | 100⅜ | 5.75 |
| Atl. & Pac. | 6 | June, 1921 | 102¾ | 103⅛ | 5.80 |
| Bras.L.&T.Co. | 6 | Nov., 1919 | 98¼ | 98⅝ | 6.40 |
| B'klyn R. T. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 100⅛ | 101¼ | 4.20 |
| C. B. & Q. | 5 | July, 1921 | 99¾ | 99⅞ | 5.45 |
| C. & W. Ind. | 6 | Sep., 1917 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 4.15 |
| Cuba-Am. Sug. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 101¾ | 102¼ | 5.90 |
| Can. North. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99¾ | 100⅛ | 4.55 |
| Can. North. | 6 | July 16, '17 | 100⅛ | 101 | 3.60 |
| Can. North. | 6 | July 2, '18 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 5.25 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. | 6 | Mar. 1, '24 | 108 | 108½ | 5.35 |
| Driggs-Seaby. | 6 | Dec., 1918 | 99 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Driggs-Seaby. | 6 | Dec., 1919 | 98 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Driggs-Seaby. | 6 | Dec., 1920 | 98 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Erie, P. & Ind. | 5 | Mar., 1, '19 | 99 | .. | 6.13 |
| Erie R. R. | 5½ | Apr., 1917 | 100⅛ | 100¼ | 3.50 |
| Fed. Sug. Ref. | | Jan., 1920 | 99½ | 100 | 5.40 |
| Gen. Rubber. | 5 | Nov., 1918 | 99¾ | 100 | 4.10 |
| G. T. of Can. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 3.15 |
| G. T. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1918 | 99½ | 100 | 4.90 |
| Hocking Val. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 101 | 101⅛ | 3.15 |
| Int. Harvest. | 5 | Feb. 15, '19 | 101¼ | 101⅝ | 4.55 |
| L. Gas & El. | 6 | July, 1918 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | 5.37½ |
| Mich. Ry. | 6 | June, 1919 | 100½ | 101¼ | 5.40 |
| Mo. Pacific. | 6 | June, 1920 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 5.75 |
| Mont. T. & P. | 6 | Apr., 1917 | 100 | 100¼ | 7.50 |
| Niagara F. & C. | 6 | Dec., 1918 | 101⅝ | 102¼ | 5.30 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 4½ | May, 1917 | 99¼ | 99½ | 7.50 |
| New Eng. Nav. | 5 | May, 1917 | 99 | 99 | 10.00 |
| Otis Elevator. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 100¼ | 101¼ | 4.50 |
| Penn. Co. | 4½ | June 1, '21 | 101⅛ | 101⅜ | 4.70 |
| P. R. C. & I. | 5 | Mar., 1919 | 101¼ | 101¾ | 4.90 |
| Rem. & Co. | | Mo. Cir. Co. | 6 | Feb. 1, '19 | 85 | 85 | .. |
| Southern Ry. | 5 | Mar., 1917 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 3.12 |
| United Fruit. | 5 | May, 1918 | 101 | 101⅛ | 4.08 |
| Un. Sec. Corp. | 6 | Sep. 15, '22 | 94¾ | 97½ | 9.55 |
| Wabash R. R. | 4 | May, 1921 | 98 | 98¼ | 5.00 |
| Western Pac. | | Mfg. Co. | 6 | Oct., 1917 | 100¾ | 101¼ | 3.45 |
| Wm. R. Arms. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 95 | 99 | 6.60 |
| W. Y. T. & E. | 6 | June, 1917 | 100 | 100¼ | 6.00 |
| W. U. T. & E. | 6 | Dec., 1917 | 100¼ | 101¼ | 4.75 |
| Wm. E. Ry. | 6 | Jan. 15, '18 | 100 | 100¼ | 6.00 |

## THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, January 9, 1917.

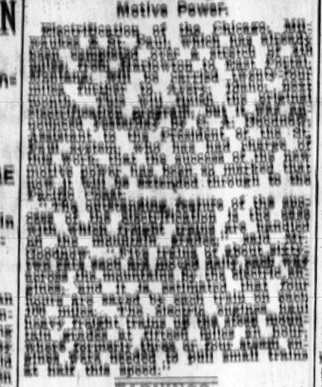
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being dividend No. 47) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) per share, payable March 1, 1917, out of surplus net income to holders of said COMMON Stock registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on January 31, 1917. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

E. B. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

## ELECTRIFICATION TO COAST.

### St. Paul Will Gradually Extend New Motive Power.

Electrification of the Chicago, Mil-



waukee & St. Paul Railway from Harlowton, Mont., to Avery, Idaho, a distance of 440 miles, will be extended through to the Pacific Coast, it was announced yesterday. The operating features of the electrification, which are in charge of Warren Keith Taylor, chief engineer of the railway company, have been worked out during the last two years, and it is expected that the entire system will be in operation within the next two years. The electrification of the mountain section, which is now being carried on, will be completed in 1918. Trains will be run at half this speed.

## EARNINGS.

**Railroads.**

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

| | | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2d week January | | $110 | $60,000 |
| 3d week January | | 110 | 60,000 |
| 4th week January | | 110 | 60,000 |
| 1st week February | | 110 | 60,000 |

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

| | | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st week January | | $12,000 | $1,000 |
| 2d week January | | 12,000 | 1,000 |
| 3d week January | | 12,000 | 1,000 |
| 4th week January | | 12,000 | 1,000 |

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

| | | | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For December | | $1,[illegible] | $[illegible] |
| From July 1 | | [illegible] | [illegible] |

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

| | | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For December | | $[illegible] | $[illegible] |
| From July 1 | | [illegible] | [illegible] |

WABASH RAILWAY TERMINAL & WEST

| | | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earns for December | | $[illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Net | | [illegible] | [illegible] |

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

| | | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross 2 weeks January | | $205,504 | $37,190 |

Sales of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS COMPANY for the year ended December 31 were $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible] over the previous year.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

| | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross sales | $157,200,502 | $106,226,421 |
| Dividends received | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total income | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Admin. exp., &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oper. expenses | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Net profit | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pref. dividends | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bal. for com. stock | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Common dividends | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Employees' funds | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Surplus | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Profit and loss surp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Previous surplus | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Includes wages, general and selling expenses, advertising, &c.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

| Company. | Rate. | Period. | Pay-able. | Holders of Record. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. R. & W. R. R. | | | Feb. 15 | Feb. 3 |
| Do pref. | | | Feb. 15 | Feb. 3 |
| Do deb. B | | | Feb. 15 | Feb. 3 |
| Boston El. | | | Feb. 15 | Feb. 3 |
| Int. Harv. Co. | | | Feb. 15 | Feb. 1 |
| Int. Harv. Co. pf. | | | Feb. 15 | Feb. 1 |
| Nat. Acme | | | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Nat. C. & S. | | | Apr. 14 | Mar. 31 |
| Do pf. | | | Mar. 15 | Feb. 19 |
| Pitts. Ft. W. & C. | | | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Pitts. Steel pf. | | | Mar. 1 | Feb. 12 |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | | | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Asked. | Saturday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s | Sept., | 1917 | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | 101⅜ |
| 4½s | June, | 1963 | 110¾ | 111¼ | 110¾ |
| 4½s | Mar., | 1960 | 110¾ | 111¼ | 110¾ |
| 4½s | Nov., | 1957 | 110 | 110½ | 110¼ |
| 4½s | May, | 1957 | 109¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 4½s | Mar., | 1966 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 4½s | Mar., | 1964 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 4½s | Mar., | 1963 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 4½s | Mar., | 1962 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 4½s | Sept., | 1960 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 4s | Mar., | 1960-1990 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 4s | May, | 1959 | 102 | 102¼ | 102 |
| 4s | Nov., | 1958 | 102 | 102⅜ | 102 |
| 4s | May, | 1957 | 102 | 102¼ | 102 |
| 4s | Nov., | 1956 | 102 | 102¼ | 102 |
| 4s | Nov., | 1955 | 101¾ | 102 | 101¾ |
| 4s | Nov., | 1936 | 101¾ | 102 | 101¾ |
| 4½s | Nov., | 1955 | 92¾ | 93¼ | 92¾ |
| 4½s | May, | 1954 | 93¼ | 93½ | 93¼ |
| 4½s | Nov., | 1954 | 93¼ | 93½ | 93¼ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s | 1924-1930 | 3.90 | 3.80 | 3.90 |
| 4½s | 1916-1926 | 3.90 | .. | 3.90 |
| 4½s | Nov., 1917 | 3.60 | .. | 3.60 |
| 4½s | June, 1917 | 3.60 | .. | 3.60 |
| 4½s | May, 1917 | 3.60 | .. | 3.60 |
| 4½s | 1921-1923 | 3.90 | 3.80 | 3.90 |
| 4½s | 1921-1925 | 3.90 | .. | 3.90 |
| 4½s | April, 1920 | 3.85 | .. | 3.85 |
| 4½s | 1917-1919 | 3.85 | .. | 3.85 |
| 4s | May, 1919 | 3.80 | .. | 3.80 |
| 4s | Nov., 1918 | 3.80 | .. | 3.80 |
| 4s | May, 1917 | 3.60 | .. | 3.60 |
| 3½s | 1940-1953 | 3.95 | 3.85 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1930-1939 | 3.93 | .. | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1925-1929 | 3.90 | 3.80 | 3.90 |
| 3½s | 1916-1921 | 3.85 | .. | 3.85 |
| 3½s | 1917-1918 | 3.80 | .. | 3.85 |
| 3s | 1940-1955 | 3.95 | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| 3s | 1926-1930 | 3.90 | .. | 3.90 |
| 3s | 1916-1925 | 3.90 | 3.80 | 3.90 |
| 3s | 1916-1917 | 3.60 | .. | 3.60 |

## STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Asked. | Saturday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-American | 13 | 13¼ | 13 |
| Atlantic Refining | 1,130 | 1,150 | 1,120 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 470 | 490 | 470 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 115 | 118 | 115 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 430 | 440 | 430 |
| Colonial Oil | 70 | 80 | 70 |
| Continental Oil | 620 | 635 | 610 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 40 | 45 | 41 |
| Cumberland Pipe L. | 125 | 135 | 125 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 220 | 230 | 220 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 175 | 180 | 175 |
| Galena Signal Oil pf. | 140 | 145 | 140 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 240 | 245 | 245 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 108 | 112 | 108 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 13 | 13½ | 13½ |
| National Transit | 19 | 20 | 19 |
| N. Y. Transit | 230 | 240 | 230 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 103 | 110 | 103 |
| Ohio Oil | 400 | 405 | 393 |
| Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co. | 58 | 61 | 58 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 685 | 695 | 695 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 340 | 345 | 340 |
| Solar Refining | 400 | 410 | 390 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 213 | 218 | 213 |
| South Penn. Oil | 585 | 595 | 585 |
| Southwest Penn. | 115 | 120 | 115 |
| Stand. Oil of Cal. | 400 | 405 | 398 |
| Stand. Oil of Ind. | 935 | 945 | 925 |
| Stand. Oil of Kan. | 600 | 625 | 590 |
| Stand. Oil of Ky. | 750 | 780 | 750 |
| Stand. Oil of Neb. | 620 | 640 | 610 |
| Stand. Oil of N. J. | 793 | 798 | 780 |
| Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 330 | 333 | 305 |
| Stand. Oil of Ohio | 500 | 535 | 510 |
| Swan & Finch | 115 | 120 | 115 |
| Union Tank | 99 | 101 | 99 |
| Vacuum Oil | 455 | 495 | 420 |
| Washington Oil | 35 | 40 | 35 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | .03 | Kentucky | .09 |
| Andes | .17 | Mexican | .06 |
| Best & Belcher | .65 | Occidental | .08 |
| Bullion | .02 | Ophir | .11 |
| Caledonia | .24 | Overman | .05 |
| Challenge Con. | .04 | Potosi | .02 |
| Chollar | .06 | Savage | .06 |
| Confidence | .10 | Sierra Belcher | .07 |
| Con. Virginia | .06 | Sierra Nevada | .17 |
| Exchequer | .02 | Union Con. | .10 |
| Gould & Curry | .02 | Utah | .01 |
| Hale & Norcross | .04 | Mexican dollars | .48½ |
| Jacket | .04 | | |

TONOPAH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belmont | 4.85 | Pittsburg Butte | .01 |
| Jim Butler | .75 | Florence | .25 |
| McNamara | .08 | Fraction | .05 |
| Midway | .18 | G'field Cons. | .71 |
| Mispah | .75 | G'field Merger | .07 |
| Montana | .19 | Jumbo Extn. | .02 |
| North Star | .16 | Kewanas | .17 |
| Rescue | .09 | Silver Pick | .21 |
| Tonopah Extn. | 4.00 | Speculator | .07 |
| Tonopah Nevada | 6.75 | Nevada Hills | .23 |
| West End | .67 | Packard | .60 |

GOLDFIELD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | .17 | Round Mountain | .20 |
| Booth | .10 | United Eastern | 4.60 |
| Crackerjack | .06 | United Mines | .75 |
| Daisy | .01 | White Caps | .43 |

OTHER DISTRICTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Big Jim (Nev.) | 1.27½ | | |
| Nevada Hills | .23 | | |
| Packard | .60 | | |
| Rochester | .05 | | |
| Round Mountain | .20 | | |
| United Eastern | 4.60 | | |
| United Mines | .75 | | |
| White Caps | .43 | | |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Ppot | 2 | 2½ | Gold Bov | 6½ | 6¾ |
| Elkton | 13¾ | 14 | Goldfields | 23¼ | 23½ |
| Cresson | 7¼ | 7¾ | Granite | 60 | 61 |
| El Paso | 35 | 45 | McKinney | 26 | 26½ |
| Findlay | 6¼ | 6¾ | Portland | 190 | 192 |
| Golden Cy. | 2650 | 2700 | Vindicator | 130 | 132 |
| Gold Del. | 2¼ | 4 | U. Gold M. | 2¾ | 3 |

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Saturday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cigar | 114 | 116 | 113 | 115 |
| American Cigar pf. | 99 | 100 | 99¼ | 100 |
| Conley Foil | 300 | 325 | 300 | 325 |
| J. S. Young | 165 | 175 | 165 | 175 |
| J. S. Young pf. | 108 | 110 | 105 | 110 |
| Johnson T. F. & M. | 100 | 120 | 100 | 120 |
| MacAndrews & F. | 220 | 250 | 210 | 225 |
| MacAndrews & F. pf. | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 |
| Porto Rican-Am. | 90 | 100 | 90 | 100 |
| P. J. Rorn, Wk. | 115 | 125 | 115 | 125 |

# INSISTS ON CHANGES IN THE RESERVE ACT

## Federal Board Takes Issue with House Committee, Which Opposes Some Proposals.

## QUOTES ADVISORY COUNCIL

### Says the Note Issue Amendment Was Approved by This Body—Urges Vault Cash Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Federal Reserve Board has taken issue with the House Committee on Banking and Currency in regard to the legislation recently asked by the board to adapt the Federal Reserve system to the conditions affecting foreign exchange resulting from the war. The Reserve Board today issued a statement embodying the action of the Advisory Council, of which James B. Forgan of Chicago is President, in indorsing and recommending the changes proposed in the Federal Reserve act. It is pointed out that the Advisory Council unanimously approved the note issue amendment, one of the most important of the recommendations made by the Federal Reserve Board, which the House Committee on Banking and Currency struck out bodily.

The Advisory Council also proposed a modification of the reserves to be maintained by member banks with the Federal Reserve Banks, in view of the fact that the House Committee struck out all requirements for vault cash by Reserve banks. Instead of 7, 10 and 13 per cent. proposed respectively for country banks, Reserve city banks, and for Central Reserve city banks, should be retained.

The Advisory Council in its report on the proposed changes in the law makes the following suggestion which the Reserve Board now calls to the attention of the Senate and House Committee on Banking and Currency:

The council at its meeting of Sept. 10 last drew the board's attention to the fact that in the State banks join the system and daily Clearing House balances can be settled by checks on the Federal Reserve banks, the member banks, especially in the large cities, must keep a sufficient supply of gold or lawful money on hand for the settlement of such balances as well as for their counter use. Besides this, it would be a conservative policy for the member banks to keep in their own vaults a reasonable amount of gold or lawful money proportionate to their demand deposits. Banks located in Federal Reserve cities now receive from the Federal Reserve banks late in the afternoon checks on themselves in large volume and amount which have accumulated during the day and have been charged against their legal reserve balances in such large volume and amount as to hamper them in maintaining their legal reserve balances.

In our opinion 5 per cent. cash on hand would not be sufficient for these purposes and from a practical standpoint it would facilitate the operations of the member banks if the minimum compulsory balances to be kept by them with the Federal Reserve banks against their demand deposits were at least reduced 4 per cent. in each class and the percentage of the till money correspondingly increased in the case of the Reserve city and Central Reserve city banks, the increase in till money in the case of the country banks being unnecessary."

The council's recommendation is therefore as follows:

| | Reserve Cent. Country Banks. P.C. | Cent. City Reserve Banks. P.C. | Cent. Reserve Banks. P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits in Fed. Res. Bk. against demand deposits | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Deposits in Fed. Res. Bk. against time deposits | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Till money | 3 | 3 | 3 |

In regard to the amendment of Section 11, to permit the Federal Reserve Board to raise reserve requirements in emergencies, just as it is now empowered in certain contingencies of a different kind to lower those requirements, the advisory council expresses the opinion that it would be undesirable and unnecessary to grant such power to the Federal Reserve Board.

"The board would only take action under such power," says the council's report, "when member banks are overburdened with surplus cash reserves, and its action then could only apply to member banks. The effect would therefore be that member banks would be compelled to increase their non interest-bearing balances with the Federal Reserve banks, while non-member banks would have the free use of their funds. It would place a stumbling block in the way of State banks joining the system."

In regard to the amendment allowing Directors or officers the customary commissions for buying and selling securities on account of the bank, the council recommends a modified amendment, requiring the transaction to be specified on the minutes of the bank, abolishing the requirement for the affirmative vote or written assent of at least three-fourths of the members of the board.

The council holds that "notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt executed or indorsed by bank Directors are, as a rule, the very best of their class, and the placing of special restrictions on the discounting of such instruments for Directors would only unnecessarily and unwarrantably impede legitimate business or force it into other banks."

The amendment of Section 25 to authorize member banks located in cities of more than 100,000 population, which have a capital and surplus of more than $1,000,000, to establish branches in the same city, provided the State laws do not prohibit State banks and trust companies from establishing branches, is approved by the council, but the granting of such a privilege to banks in some States while it is withheld from banks in other States irrespective of State laws affecting State banks and trust companies in regard to the establishment of branches by them, is disapproved.

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

| | Jan. 27, 1917. | Week's Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation | $6,852,000 | $27,000 |
| Loans, disc'ts and inv. | 445,241,000 | *6,024,000 |
| Indiv. dep., inc. U. S. | 300,562,000 | 5,577,000 |
| Due to banks | 147,483,000 | *2,470,000 |
| Time deposits | 24,776,000 | 1,091,000 |
| Exchange clearances | 15,296,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Due from banks | 42,564,000 | 2,974,000 |
| Cash reserves | 25,760,000 | 85,000 |
| Reserve in F. R. Bank | 20,718,000 | 1,127,000 |
| Res. with other banks | 48,982,000 | 1,730,000 |
| Excess cash and with F. R. Bank | 4,873,000 | 1,382,000 |
| New York excess | 21,065,000 | 1,254,000 |
| Total excess | 85,938,000 | 5,576,000 |

*Increase.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National City Company and Harris, Forbes & Co. are offering $3,060,000 Pacific Gas and Electric general and refunding 5 per cent. bonds. Gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last were more than $19,000,000, with net approximately double the interest charges on all outstanding bonds, including the issue under consideration.

A syndicate headed by F. W. Chapman & Co. and Breed, Elliott & Harrison is bringing out an issue of $5,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Haitian American Corporation.

The January, 1917, issue of the "Handbook of Securities" has been issued by the publishers of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

The National City Company and Harris, Forbes & Co. have purchased from the Chicago Railways Company $1,750,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due in 1927.

Mackubin, Goodrich & Co. of Baltimore have issued an annual review containing high, low, and final prices of securities traded in on the Baltimore and New York Exchanges.

The $35,000,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul general and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds purchased last week by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Company will be offered publicly at 89¼ and interest.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation rights and American Ice Securities rights have been admitted to dealings by the New York Stock Exchange.

The City of Quebec has sold $750,000 5 per cent. ten-year gold bonds to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto and Coffin & Burr of Boston on a joint bid of 96.00.

The National Acme Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15.


**A Form of Investment Heretofore Open Exclusively to Banks**

**$50,000,000**

# New French Industrial Credit

**An investment for individuals, corporations, investment houses and the smaller banks, usually available only to the larger banks and financial institutions, is afforded by participations in this Credit through arrangements with original participants.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Form | Assignable Participation Certificates, registered, in desired amounts. |
| Security | The several obligations of seventy-four important French Industrial concerns, payable in gold in New York; collateral consisting of $20,000,000 French Government Notes and $15,000,000 approved Bonds issued by or in neutral countries. |
| Term | Eighteen months, maturing July 16, 1918. |
| Return | In excess of five and one-half per cent. per annum, quarterly in advance. |
| Profit | An option to take payment wholly or in part in francs, at a fixed rate, affords possibility of substantial profit in addition to the return above stated. |
| Purpose | The purchase of American merchandise for export. |

**This credit was arranged and the original participations were obtained under the auspices of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Bankers Trust Company and William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated. Original participations have been taken by a large number of American Banks and Trust Companies throughout the United States.**

**Legal matters in connection with this Credit have been passed upon by Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell and Messrs. White & Case of New York, and by Messrs. Coudert Brothers of New York and Paris.**

***Price on Application***

*The undersigned reserve the right to decline any application and to make allotments of smaller amounts than applied for.*

**William P. Bonbright & Co.**
Incorporated
**14 Wall Street New York**

William P. Bonbright & Co. London — Bonbright & Co. Paris

**Send for our Circular Letter "T" on "What Will Happen in the United States When the War Ends?"**

**Renskorf, Lyon & Company**
Members {New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange}
33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

**MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

**Colgate, Parker & Co**
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**New York City Bonds**

**Barr & Schmeltzer**
*Specialists*
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**High Grade Investment Securities**

**Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne**
Equitable Building, New York

*We Will Buy or Sell*
**Stern Bros. Pfd.**
*(New York City Department Store)*
**Royal Dutch Oil Stock**
**JOSEPH A. WIENER**


**$3,060,000**

# Pacific Gas and Electric Company

## General and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Dated December 1, 1911. Due January 1, 1942.

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. Callable in blocks of $500,000 or upwards, or in any amount for sinking fund, at 105 and accrued interest on any interest date until 1937 and thereafter at par. Denominations $1,000. Coupon or registered bonds interchangeable. Bankers Trust Company, New York, Corporate Trustee.

The following information is taken from a letter dated January 13, 1917, addressed to us by Mr. A. F. Hockenbeamer, Second Vice-President of the Company:

**The operations of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company extend into thirty counties of California, having an area of 37,775 square miles and a population (1910 census) of 1,325,637. The cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose and 172 other communities are served.**

**The General and Refunding 5% Bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a general mortgage on all the property now owned by the company, all extensions thereto and any other property acquired by means of these bonds.**

**The property of the company represents a large investment over and above its bonded debt. The equity, as measured by the present market value of the preferred and common stocks, is approximately $44,000,000.**

**The franchise rights are, in the opinion of counsel, either unlimited in time or extend with minor exceptions beyond the maturity of the bonds. The larger part of the transmission lines is located on private right-of-way.**

**The gross earnings of the company as officially reported for the year ended December 31st, 1916, were over $19,000,000, the net earnings being approximately double the interest charges on all outstanding bonds including this issue.**

*Previous issues of these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Application will be made to list this issue.*

**Price on Application**

**The National City Company**
National City Bank Building
New York

**Harris, Forbes & Co.**
Pine Street, cor. William
New York.


**You Can Invest**

in any high-grade securities, stocks or bonds, by depositing with us small amounts from time to time, as we specialize in

**ODD LOTS** { On Margin / Or Full Payment

*Send for Our Booklet S 2. Suggestions to Investors.*

**HOLM & CH

**Permanent Monthly Income**
of $25
can be had for
$4,750
Invested in 50 shares of
**Cities Service Preferred Stock**
Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Public Utility organizations in America. Its stock will afford a maximum of stability in times of uncertainty.
**Monthly Dividends**
**Monthly Earnings Statements**
*Write for Circular T-90*
**Henry L. Doherty & Co.**
*BOND DEPARTMENT (Ground Floor)*
60 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 1600.

**1917 Calendar**
**of Approximate Dividend Dates**
*Revised up to date*
Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb.
Copy Free on Request
**BARUCH BROTHERS**
Members {New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee} Exchange
60 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

**Royal Dutch Company**
The company has no funded debt or fixed charges.
Controls a fleet of 292,000 tons.
**Yield at present price approximately 10%.**
**MOORE, LEONARD & LYNCH,**
111 Broadway, New York. Fifth Bldg., Pittsburgh.

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY
**CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.**
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 1440-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

**CANADA**
TO YIELD
City of St. Catharines, Ont.
5s, 1922 to 1936.....5.20%
Province of Saskatchewan
4½s, 1919.....5.50%
Province of Alberta
4s (guaranteed), 1942..5.60%
*Offering List Sent on Request*
**Æmilius Jarvis & Co.**
(Established 1891)
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
43 Exchange Place
Toronto New York London
Phone Hanover 6567-8

**INTERNATIONAL PETE**
(Standard Oil Group)
We believe the future outlook of this company to be most promising and recommend its purchase.
Par value £1
*Write Dept. T-30.*
**Pouch & Co.** Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 14 Wall St., N. Y.

**Advance Rumely**
6% Debs. 1925
**Wabash R. R. Co.**
(Detroit & Chicago 1st 5s, 1941)
**Chas. D. Barney & Co.**
15 Broad St. Tel. Hanover 7600

The Preferred stock of a successful Public Utility Company to net
**7%**
The Common stock of this Company receives 8%.
*Write for particulars.*
**Burgess, Lang & Co.,**
Scars Building, 61 Broadway,
BOSTON NEW YORK


# PUBLIC UTILITIES

## Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Am. St. & Trac... | 373 | 370 | 370 | 378 |
| 175 | A. W. W. & E.. | 12¼ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12⅛ |
| 190 | A. W. W. & E. pf. | 75½ | 74½ | 75 | 76 |
| 450 | Cities Service ... | 300 | 303 | 303 | 303 |
| 525 | Cities Service pf. | 95 | 94 | 94 | 95 |
| 340 | Pac. G. & E.... | 68¾ | 67½ | 67 | 67⅝ |
| 255 | Rep. Ry. & Lt.. | 50 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49⅞ |
| 125 | Tenn. Ry., L. & P. | 10¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10 |

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Appalachian Power | 7⅛ | 8½ |
| Appalachian Power pf | 40 | 42 |
| Adirondack Electric Power | 27 | 28 |
| Adirondack Electric Power pf | 90 | 91 |
| American Cities | 9 | 14 |
| American Cities pf | 44 | 45 |
| American Gas Co | 120 | 123 |
| American Gas & Electric | 142 | 145 |
| American Gas & Electric pf | 50¾ | 51¾ |
| American Light & Traction pf | 113 | 115 |
| American Power & Light | 87 | 90 |
| American Power & Light pf | 92½ | 93 |
| American Public Utilities | 39 | 41 |
| American Public Utilities pf | 71 | 78 |
| American W. W. & E. part | 29 | 30 |
| American W. W. & E. 1st pf | 75 | 76 |
| Baton Rouge Electric pf | 90 | 93 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 47 | 48 |
| Carolina Power & Light pf | 99 | 100 |
| Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf | .. | 75 |
| Central Power | 30 | 32 |
| Central States Electric | 19½ | 21 |
| Central States Electric pf | 75 | 77 |
| Colorado Power | 31 | 32½ |
| Colorado Power pf | 100 | 103 |
| Commonwealth Power & Light | 59½ | 61 |
| Commonwealth Power & Light pf | 82 | 84 |
| Columbus Electric pf | 80 | 85 |
| Connecticut Power pf | 94 | 96 |
| Consumers' Power pf | 97 | 98 |
| Dayton Power & Light pf | 94¾ | 97½ |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 63 | 67 |
| Eastern Texas Electric pf | 80½ | 83 |
| Electric P. & S. pf | 101 | 104 |
| Electric Properties | 62½ | 67 |
| El Paso Electric | 122 | 125 |
| Empire Dist. El. pf | 100 | .. |
| Empire D. E. pf | 90 | 94 |
| Federal Light & Traction | 15½ | 16½ |
| Federal Light & Traction pf | 55 | 56 |
| Galveston-Houston Electric | 34 | 37 |
| Galveston-Houston Electric pf | 77 | 80 |
| Gas & Electric Securities | 310 | 325 |
| Gas & Electric Securities pf | 95 | 100 |
| Illinois Traction | .. | 48 |
| International Traction | 49 | 51 |
| International Traction pf | 91 | 92 |
| Interstate Electric | 30 | 45 |
| Kentucky Securities Corp | 29 | 33 |
| Kentucky Securities Corp. pf | 79 | 84 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 |
| Mississippi River Power pf | 10½ | 12½ |
| Mississippi River Power pf | 38 | 41 |
| Northern Ohio Electric | 43½ | 47 |
| Northern Ohio Electric pf | 81½ | 83 |
| Northern Ontario Lt. & Power | 13 | 16 |
| Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf | 55 | 60 |
| Northern States Power | 105 | 107 |
| Northern States Power pf | 90 | 90½ |
| Northwestern Texas Electric | 60 | .. |
| Northern Texas Electric pf | 83 | 86 |
| Ozark Power & Water | 43 | 46 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 67¾ | 68 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric pf | 94½ | 96 |
| Pennsylvania Light Co. | 33 | 40 |
| Pennsylvania Light Co. pf | 75 | 83 |
| Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf | 98 | 100 |
| Puget Sound Traction | 27 | 30 |
| Puget Sound Traction pf | 70 | .. |
| Public Service, Inc., pf | 82½ | 86 |
| Republic Railway & Light pf | 74½ | 75½ |
| Securities Corporation | 25 | 30 |
| Securities Corporation pf | 83 | 88 |
| Southern California Edison | 97 | 98 |
| Southern California Edison pf | 108 | 110 |
| Southwestern Power & Light pf | 97½ | 100 |
| Standard Gas & Electric | 14 | 15 |
| Standard Gas & Electric pf | 41½ | 42½ |
| Tampa Electric | 125 | 128 |
| Tennessee Railway, Lt. & P. pf | 43½ | 45 |
| Toledo Traction | 53 | 55 |
| United Gas & Electric | 8 | 12 |
| United Gas & Electric 1st pf | 75 | 78 |
| United Gas & Electric 2d pf | 12 | 14 |
| United Light & Railways | 48 | 49 |
| United Light & Railways pf | 77 | 79 |
| Western Power | 10 | 20 |
| Western Power pf | 60 | 70 |
| West Penn. pf | 103 | 107 |
| Yadkin River Power 7 p. c. pf | 90 | 101 |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Power & Light 6s, 1921 | 100 | 101⅛ |
| American W. W. & E. coll. 5s | 79¾ | 81 |
| Baton Rouge 1st 5s, 1939 | 91 | 93½ |
| Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918 | 99½ | .. |
| Central Illinois Light 5s | 95 | 97 |
| Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932 | 89 | 92 |
| Central Power & Light 6s | 97 | 100 |
| Cincin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 | 100½ | 102 |
| Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Columbia G. & E. deb. 6s, 1927 | 88 | 88 |
| Com'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s | 98 | 101 |
| Conn. Power 1st 5s | 96 | .. |
| Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s | 98 | 99 |
| Dallas Electric 5s, 1917 | 99½ | .. |
| Defiance G. & El. 5s, 1942 | 91 | 94 |
| Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s | 98½ | 100 |
| Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918 | 100 | .. |
| Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s | 92 | 95 |
| Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926 | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| Galveston Electric 1st 5s | 90 | 95 |
| Great Lakes Power 6s, 1919-1935 | 99 | 101 |
| Great Western Power 5s, 1946 | 89½ | 91 |
| Great Western Power 6s, 1926 | 98 | 100 |
| Houston Electric 1st 5s | 98½ | .. |
| Interm. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, 1942 | 99 | 102 |
| Kentucky Pub. Service 5s, 1941 | 93 | 96 |
| Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936 | 90 | 95 |
| Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941 | 92 | 96½ |
| Middle West U. 6s, 1925 | 97½ | 99 |
| Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s | 99½ | 100 |
| Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s | 76¾ | 78 |
| Miss. Valley L. & P. 5s, 1923 | 94 | 94½ |
| Northern Ont. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31 | 83 | 86 |
| Northern States Power 6s, 1926 | 101 | 101½ |
| North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s | 90 | 95 |
| Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939 | 100½ | 102 |
| Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928 | 95 | 98 |
| Pensacola Electric 1st 5s | 85 | .. |
| Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s | 99 | .. |
| Seattle Electric cons. 5s | 98 | 99 |
| Standard Gas of N. J. 5s, 1946 | 94 | 98 |
| Tampa Electric 1st 5s | 99 | 100 |
| U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926 | 111 | 113 |
| W. West. Light 6s, 1928 | 99 | 100 |
| Western Power 1st 5s | 99 | 100 |
| Western States G. & E. 1st 5s | 91½ | 93½ |
| West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946 | 99 | 100 |
| Wisconsin Edison 6s, 1924 | 98 | 100 |

BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | .75 | 1⅛ | Iron Cap | 20½ | 21¼ |
| Am Oil | .22 | .23 | Iron C pf | 20 | 21¼ |
| Begole | .82 | 1 | Jerome V | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| Bay S Lead | .11 | .13 | La Rose | .52 | .57 |
| Bing Min | .8 | 8¼ | Majestic | .87 | .89 |
| Bos Corbin | .70 | .75 | Mex. Dar | .31 | .33 |
| Bohemia | 2¼ | 2¾ | Mex Mets | .34 | .37 |
| Boston Ely | .45 | .55 | Mojave Tn | 1 | 1⅛ |
| Boston Mon | .74 | .76 | Nat L & Z | .53 | .56 |
| Bos Ariz | .2 | 2⅛ | N Baltic | 2½ | 3 |
| Butte & L | .24 | .26 | N Cornelia | 18½ | 18⅝ |
| Butte & D | 1¼ | 1⅞ | Nev Doug | 1⅞ | 2 |
| Cal Corbin | 1½ | 2 | N U Bing | .50 | .75 |
| Calaveras | 4½ | 5 | Nixon | .70 | .73 |
| Champ Cop | .07 | .08 | Oneco | .10 | .85 |
| Chief Con | 1¾ | 2 | Onondaga | .70 | .80 |
| Con Ariz | 2¾ | 2¾ | Ohio Cop | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Crown R | .40 | .45 | Pilot Butte | .08 | .10 |
| Cortez | .30 | .35 | Pion'r C M | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| E & B B | 1¾ | 1⅞ | Ray Hero | 4½ | 5⅛ |
| Earl Emp | .44 | .46 | Rilla | .04 | .05 |
| First N C | 4 | 4¾ | S W Miami, part pd | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| Fortuna | .10 | .12 | S W Miami, full pd | 3¼ | 4 |
| Gold Lake | .10 | .12 | Truro | 1 | 1¼ |
| Homm Oil | .80 | .85 | Un V Ext | 37½ | 38 |
| Houghton | 1¾ | 1⅞ | Tuk Gold | 2 | 2¾ |
| Humboldt | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Iron Blos | 1¼ | 1½ | | | |

# DECLINE IN COTTON

## Net Loss of from 6 to 13 Points, Due in Part to News from Abroad.

The cotton market opened yesterday steady at a decline of 4 to 12 points, and after some irregularity sold off to a net loss of 35 points on present crop deliveries, and from 22 to 24 points net lower on new crop contracts. Stop orders were uncovered on the break, and after their execution the market turned steadier. There was a rally in the last hour, and the market closed steady at a net loss of 6 to 13 points.

During the early trading May broke to 17.27c, or 35 points under Saturday's close, and the final quotation was 17.51@17.52c.

The decline was attributed to disappointment on the part of buyers on Saturday's advance over the text of the Kaiser's speech which, contrary to expectations, contained nothing that could be construed as a further step toward peace. Reports that the State Department was considering the question of armed merchantmen, combined with the reported extension of mine fields in the North Sea, seemed to emphasize the uncertainty of shipping conditions and doubtless contributed to the decline. Weakness in wheat, however, seemed to create an impression that there might be a more optimistic turn in peace prospects.

Following were yesterday's quotations:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. | | | | 17.17@17.22 | 17.28 |
| March | 17.42 | 17.42 | 17.08 | 17.31@17.32 | 17.43 |
| April | | | | 17.41 bid | 17.50 |
| May | 17.50 | 17.57 | 17.27 | 17.51@17.52 | 17.62 |
| June | | | | 17.49 bid | 17.61 |
| July | 17.45 | 17.53 | 17.23 | 17.48@17.49 | 17.60 |
| Aug. | 17.17 | 17.17 | 17.17 | 17.15@17.19 | 17.28 |
| Sept. | | | | 16.71 bid | 16.78 |
| Oct. | 16.50 | 16.64 | 16.38 | 16.55@16.57 | 16.62 |
| Dec. | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.06@16.07 | 16.17 |

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower, at 17.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 15 points lower, Galveston, 17.65c; New Orleans, 17c; Mobile, 17.25c; Savannah, 18¼c; Wilmington, 17¼c; Norfolk, 17.25c; Augusta, 17.50c; Memphis, 17.50c; Houston, 17.55c; Little Rock, 17.50c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton 23 points higher, at 11.14d for middling. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,000. Imports, 10,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, 18 to 19 points higher, and closed quiet at a net advance of 5 to 7 points, January-February, 10.59d; March-April, 10.53d; May-June, 10.56d; July-August, 10.41d; October-November, 9.87d. Manchester—Yarns irregular; cloths quiet. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 17.22c; May, 17.40c; July, 17.38c; October, 16.50c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 22,544 bales, compared with 41,236 bales last year. Stocks total 1,373,052 bales, compared with 1,727,334 bales last year.

Exports for the day were 26,483 bales, making 3,699,747 bales so far this season.

# TRANSACTIONS ON THE CURB

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 697,253 shares of stocks and $476,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,068; railroads, 1,850; oils, 238,950, and mining, 398,885. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | †Aetna Exp. | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 2,400 | Am. Int. Cor. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 850 pald. | 54½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 200 | Am. Su. T. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1,800 | †Beth. Steel. | | | |
| | pf. 1 | 134 | 130 | 130 |
| 500 | †Cal. Pack. | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 3,200 | Can. Nat. G. | 1 | ½ | ½ |
| 20 | †Carb. Steel | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 500 | Carwen St'l. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 600 | Chev. Motor | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 500 | †Emer. Mot. | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 |
| 600 | Emer. Phon. | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 800 | †Erick. Wh. | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 400 | †Hart Bell. | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 850 | H. & B.Car. | *44 | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 3,000 | Hupp M.Car. | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 |
| 800 | †Imp Car.Ch. | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 | In. Arms Fuse | | | |
| | Sec. Cor. | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 400 | Inter. Rub. | *11⅛ | 11 | 11 |
| 3,000 | †Joplin Ore | | | |
| | Spelt. new | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 300 | Key T. & R. | 15¾ | 15 | 15 |
| 400 | †Lake Tor. B. | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 700 | †Lima Loc. | 59¼ | 58½ | 59¼ |
| 175 | †Lukens St. | | | |
| | 1st pf. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 140 | Man. El. Sup. | 39 | *38⅜ | 39 |
| 1,600 | Marl. Arms. | | | |
| | v. t. cfts. | 82 | 78 | 78 |
| 5,000 | †Midw. Steel | 59 | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 95 | †Nat. Acme. | 38½ | 37 | 37 |
| 800 | N.Am.P.&P. | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 300 | †Old C. Ch. | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 300 | †Peale E.&M. | 90 | 78 | 85 |
| 670 | †Santa C. S. | 27 | 25 | 25½ |
| 700 | †San. C. S. pf. | 60 | *58½ | 58½ |
| 6,700 | †Sm. M. Tr. | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 300 | S. & T. Tr. pf. | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1,000 | †St. Jo. Lead | 19½ | 18¾ | 19¾ |
| 1,200 | †St. Alloys. | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 400 | Str. Carbur. | 34 | 33½ | 34 |
| 600 | Subm. Boat. | | | |
| | v. t. cfts. | 21½ | 21 | 21 |
| 108 | †Sup. Steel | 34 | 33½ | 33½ |
| 250 | †Sup. S. Isupf. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| 1,200 | Tr. F. v. t. cfts. | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 1,900 | Ut. Sec. Schlp. | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 6,000 | †Unit. Mot. | *41¾ | 41½ | 42 |
| 100 | †Un. Al. St'l. | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 500 | †Un. Sug. wi. | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 850 | Worth. Pump. | | | |
| | v. t. cfts. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1,300 | †Wr.-M. Arc. | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ |
| 200 | †Zinc Conc. | 4 | 4 | 4 |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,100 | †Rock I. w.i. | 39⅝ | 39⅛ | 39⅝ |
| 250 | †Rk. I. pf. | *73½ | 72¾ | 72¾ |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800 | Ohio Oil | 408 | 400 | 404 |
| 2,800 | St. O. of N. Y. | 340 | 315 | 330 |
| 450 | Vacuum Oil | 480 | 448 | 465 |

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | †Alcoken Oil | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 800 | †Alpha Oil & Gas | 83 | 80 | 83 |
| 5,000 | †A. Ven. Oil | 30 | 25 | 30 |
| 800 | †Bar. O. & G. | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| 500 | †Con. & Co. (Ut. Ref.) | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 3,000 | †Con. O. & G. | 14¾ | 14 | 14⅜ |
| 300 | †Elk Ba. Pet. | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 105000 | †Esmer. C. | 3⅛ | T3c | 3⅛ |
| 2,500 | †Excelsior O. | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 750 | Fed. Oil | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 4,500 | †Gen. Ra. & P. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5,000 | †Inter. Pet. | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14¼ |
| 6,000 | Ken. O. & R. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5,000 | †Merritt Oil | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 2,000 | Mex. Petrol. | 23 | 22¾ | 23 |
| 500 | †Mid-Cont. C. O. & G. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 1,800 | †Midwest O. | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 800 | †Mtd. O. pf. | 93 | 92 | 92 |
| 200 | Mon. Oil | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,000 | †N. E. & T. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 26,000 | †Okla. Oil | 14¼ | 13 | 14¼ |
| 2,400 | Okl. F. & R. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 19,000 | †Om. O. & G. | 64 | 60 | 64 |
| 3,400 | †Osage Hom. | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| 1,000 | Pa. Gasoline | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 1,000 | †Roy. Dutch | 67 | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 1,000 | †Sap. O. & R. | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 15,400 | Seq. O. & R. | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 2,000 | †Sinclair Oil | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ |
| 2,400 | †United W. | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 1,000 | †Utah Pet. (prod.) | 84 | 83 | 84 |
| 1,800 | Vac. Oil & G. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6,000 | †Vic. O. & G. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 4,300 | †W. E. C. & G. | 33 | 30 | 33 |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,200 | Aguacate | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2,200 | Alaska Con. | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 6,300 | Alaska Mines | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 1,400 | †Alaska Std. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1,000 | †Am. Comst. | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 14,000 | †Ariz. Chlor. | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 200 | †Ariz. Copp. | 19 | 17 | 17 |
| 25,000 | †Atlanta | 19 | 17 | 17 |
| 1,700 | †Austin Asta. | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 2,000 | †Big Jim Con. | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 7,400 | †Big Ledge | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 4,500 | †Bisbee Cop. | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| 1,700 | †Boston | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 2,300 | †Boston Creek | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2,700 | †Bos. Mon. | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| 1,400 | †Boundary | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | †Butte Cop. & Z. | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 1,800 | †Butte Det. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1,900 | †Butte & Sup. | 39 | 38 | 38 |
| 2,000 | †Calumet & Ari. | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| 6,700 | †Calum. & Jer. | 2¾ | 2 | 2 |
| 1,200 | †Cal. Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1,000 | †Cal. Ore. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 300 | Con. Ide. Dan. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1,100 | Cuyo Gorlo. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 400 | †Crown Res. | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| 300 | †Dunes. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2,000 | †Columbia | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 300 | †Con. Arizona | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 300 | †Con. Hildreth | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1,000 | †Crimson Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1,800 | †Darwin L. & S. | 12 | 11½ | 12 |
| 2,000 | †Desert Wat. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1,000 | †Dundee Ariz. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (no par) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 6,000 | †El Cobre | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5,200 | †Emma Nev. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 4,800 | †Esperanza | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| | †Ely Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Ely Mines | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Ely Wonder | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Eureka Croe. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Eureka Holl. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Florence | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Gadsden | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Gen. Chem. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Gen. Metals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Gold Bar | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Gold Dollar | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Gold Mt. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Gold Zone | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Goldfield Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Green. Mon. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Hec. Mining | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Hecla Min. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Howe Sound | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Ind. Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (a pros.) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †J. V. (a pr.) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †J. V. Ext. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (a pros.) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Jim Butler | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Jumbo Ext. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Kewanas | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Key. Min. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | La R. Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | L. P. M. C. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (a pros.) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Louis. Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Loon Lake | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Magma Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Mag. Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Maj. Mines | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mason Val. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †McK.-Dar. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †M. M. Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mon. Silver | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Mont. Chief | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Mon. G. M. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Mother L. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †N. H. Mon. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †New Minas | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †O. C. n w i. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Old E. Lea. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Peer. Jun. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Pitts. & M. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Ray H. M. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Rex C. M. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Roch. Min. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †R'd Mount. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Sac. V. Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †San Toy. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †San. R. Dev. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Scr. Gravel | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Gold Min. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Sec. Thirty | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Seneca Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Sloc. Star. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Senor. Con. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Silk K. of Ar. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Silk K. C. of U. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Silv. Pick | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †St. N. Zinc | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †St. Sil.-Ld. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Succ. Min. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Stew. Mines | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Thomp.-Ic. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Superst. M. (a prosp.) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Tom. Reef. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Tom. B. Gd. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Ton. Belm. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Tonop. Ext. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Tri-Bullion | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †U. S. Res. Bur. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Tuol. Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Troy-Ariz. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †U. S. Tung. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Un. V. Ext. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Unity G. M. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Va. Mines | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †W. Bnd. C. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †W. C. Min. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Wh. Cr. Cop. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | †Yerton M.C. | 1 | 1 | 1 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | C. de P. C. 6s | 116¾ | 116⅜ | 116¾ |
| 15,000 | †Con. Oil 6s | 108¾ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 15,000 | †Inter. Pet. | 99 | 98¾ | 99 |
| 15,000 | †Midw. St. 5s | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 15,000 | †Rus. Gov. new 5½s | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 1,000 | †Rus. G. 6½s | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 50,000 | †In. Oil 6s | 111¾ | 113 | 111¾ |
| 30,000 | †In. K. new 5½s (1st) | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| | Gas (2 yr.) | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 100,000 | †C. S. Rub. new 5s | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| | *Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. ‡Ex div. | | | |

Note.—Saturday Chemical sold at 100 Butler

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

| | Yesterday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. |
| Aetna Ex. pf | 29 31 | 29 31 |
| A. Dru. Syn. | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| Am. Ice | 10 13 | 10 12 |
| Am. Int. Cor. | 32¾ 34¼ | 32¾ 34¼ |
| Am. S. T. pf. | 73 .. | 73 .. |
| Bos. Am. Tood. | 19 20 | 19 20 |
| Bu. A. T. Co. | 19¾ 20 | 19¾ 20 |
| Butler Chem. | 3¾ 4¼ | 3¾ 4¼ |
| Butler Bros. | 40 .. | 40 .. |
| Car L. & F. | 4¾ 5 | 4¾ 5 |
| Fall Motors | 7 9 | 7 9 |
| Fed. D. & C. | 30 40 | 30 45 |
| Grat. Tank C. | 64 68 | 64 68 |
| Gulf Motor | 3 .. | 3 .. |
| Holly Sugar | 42 50 | 42 50 |
| Do pf. | 90 .. | 90 .. |
| Keth. Ex. pf. | 25 .. | 25 .. |
| Key. Clay | 1¾ 2¼ | 1¾ 2¼ |
| Lukens Steel | 38 41 | 38 41 |
| Maz. F. S. pf. | 97 .. | 97 .. |
| Marconi of A. | 3¾ 3¾ | 3¾ 3¾ |
| Mar. Arms pf. | 81 .. | 81 .. |
| Maxim Munit. | 31 34 | 31 34 |
| Mex. Pet. Ex. | 21 .. | 21 .. |
| Mitch. Motors | 31 34 | 31 34 |
| Nat. Automo. | 53 .. | 53 .. |
| N. Y. Shipb. | 41 41 | 41 41 |
| Penn. S. S. pf. | 41 .. | 41 .. |
| Pierce Arrow | 49 .. | 49 .. |
| Rem. Arms pf. | 81 .. | 81 .. |
| Smith A. O. | 40 .. | 40 .. |
| Smith A. O. pf. | 90 .. | 90 .. |
| Smith A. O. | 40 .. | 40 .. |
| Spring Bed | 12 .. | 12 .. |
| Std. Motor | 2 .. | 2 .. |
| Submarine | 137 .. | 137 .. |
| Sund. Mot. | 50 .. | 50 .. |
| Tube Rub. | 12 .. | 12 .. |
| Tuck. Steel | 8 .. | 8 .. |
| Un. Motor | 20 .. | 20 .. |
| Universal M. | 31 .. | 31 .. |
| Vulcan Det. | 2 .. | 2 .. |
| Wayne Motor | 3 .. | 3 .. |
| Westcott M. | 2 .. | 2 .. |
| Westinghouse | 45 .. | 45 .. |
| Wilson Co. | 15 .. | 15 .. |
| Wright Mart. | 1 .. | 1 .. |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,100 | †Rock I. w.i. | 39⅝ | 39⅛ | 39⅝ |
| 250 | †Rk. I. pf. | *73½ | 72¾ | 72¾ |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800 | Ohio Oil | 408 | 400 | 404 |
| 2,800 | St. O. of N. Y. | 340 | 315 | 330 |
| 450 | Vacuum Oil | 480 | 448 | 465 |

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | †Alcoken Oil | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 800 | †Alpha Oil & Gas | 83 | 80 | 83 |
| 5,000 | †A. Ven. Oil | 30 | 25 | 30 |
| 800 | †Bar. O. & G. | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| 500 | †Con. & Co. (Ut. Ref.) | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 3,000 | †

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

Aluminum Co. of America
Childs (Rest.) Common
Dom. Tech. & Western Coal
E. W. Bliss Com.
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Great Northern Paper Pfd.
Orpheum Circuit Com.
Realty Associates Pfd.
Rector Hotel Com.
Riker-Hegeman Corp. Pfd.
Standard Oil Stocks
Texas Pacific Land Trust
Tobacco Products Com.
Underwood Typewriter Com.
Union Bag & Paper Com.
Vulcan Detinning Com.
Wells-Fargo Express
Western Union Telegraph

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

Alcohol Co. of America
Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
Dom. Tech. & Western Coal
E. W. Bliss Com.
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Great Northern Paper Pfd.
Orpheum Circuit Com.
Realty Associates Pfd.
Rector Hotel Com.
Riker-Hegeman Corp. Pfd.
Standard Oil Stocks
Texas Pacific Land Trust
Tobacco Products Com.
Underwood Typewriter Com.
Union Bag & Paper Com.
Vulcan Detinning Com.
Wells-Fargo Express
Western Union Telegraph

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

American Chicle Com.
American Hawaiian S.S.
Atlantic Refining
Cripple Creek Central Con.
Equitable Trust "Rights"
Franklin Fire Insurance
Farmers' Loan & Trust Rights
Great Northern Paper Pfd.
International Salt Pfd.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
Pullman Co. Com.
Underwood Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Virginian Railway Com.
Woodward Iron Com.
Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

American Chicle Com.
American Hawaiian S.S.
Atlantic Refining
Cripple Creek Central Con.
Equitable Trust "Rights"
Franklin Fire Insurance
Farmers' Loan & Trust Rights
Great Northern Paper Pfd.
International Salt Pfd.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
Pullman Co. Com.
Underwood Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Virginian Railway Com.
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Winchester Repeating Arms

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Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
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120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the Republic

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of THE REPUBLIC (Continued)

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS UNION RAILWAY COMPANY, DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1904.

You are hereby notified that the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the mortgage of the Minneapolis Union Railway Company, dated August 1st, 1904, has elected to declare the principal of the bonds issued under said mortgage due and payable on February 1st, 1917, and has demanded payment thereof.

Dated, New York, January 15th, 1917.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

To the New York Central Railroad Company:

The undersigned stockholders of the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY hereby request the directors of said company to call a special meeting of the stockholders of said company, to be held at the office of said company in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and it hereby is authorized to issue and dispose of, from time to time, for the purposes of the consolidation of the New York Central Railroad Company with the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company, the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company, the Beech Creek Railroad Company, the Rutland Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Clarion & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Company, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, the Rochester & Pittsburgh

# COMMODITIES MARKETS.

## WHEAT.

Violent fluctuations characterized the action of the wheat market yesterday, and the average operator was completely bewildered by the day's developments. At the outset the market was strong, with gains of 2 to 3½c from the final of Saturday. Exporters were also inclined to be indifferent, and during the afternoon the market developed pronounced weakness, prices declining 4¾ to 9¼c from the top, and closing 1¼ to 3¾c below the final of last week. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 1,170,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 478,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.97½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.08½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.07½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | $1.76¾ | $1.70¾ | $1.71½ | $1.75¾ | $1.21¾ |
| July | 1.51 | 1.45 | 1.45¾ | 1.47½ | 1.23¼ |
| September | 1.33½ | 1.34¾ | 1.35¼ | 1.36½ | |

## CORN.

The corn market followed wheat, and after an early advance of about a cent a bushel prices eased off and closed 1¼c to 1⅝c net lower. Receipts were fairly liberal, and the visible supply showed an increase of 1,324,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 716,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.01⅜ | 98⅝ | 99¼ | 1.00⅜ | 70⅝ |
| July | 1.00 | 97¼ | 97⅝ | 99⅛ | 70¾ |

## OATS.

The market for oats eased off late in sympathy with wheat and corn, and closed 1¼c net lower. The visible supply decreased 1,748,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 97,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 68@68½c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 67½@68c; No. 4 white, 66¼@67½c; fancy clipped white, 70@71c; ordinary clipped white, 68¼@69¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 57⅝ | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 56⅞ | 50⅝ |
| July | 55⅝ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 54¾ | 47⅜ |

## PROVISIONS.

Firmness in the hog markets and some good buying by strong interests sent the provision list up early in the day, but when grain broke in the afternoon prices gave way and closed about the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 67,000; estimated for today, 32,000; Kansas City and Omaha each received 15,000 hogs.

| Lard— | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 16.85 | 16.32 | 16.35 | 16.45 | 10.05 |
| May | 16.65 | 16.52 | 16.55 | 16.52 | 10.30 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| January | 15.45 | 15.35 | 15.37 | 15.37 | 10.37 |
| May | 15.75 | 15.65 | 15.67 | 15.70 | 10.90 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| January | 31.45 | 31.30 | 31.32 | 31.30 | 20.25 |
| May | 30.05 | 29.77 | 29.82 | 29.90 | 20.50 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was a quiet affair, total sales amounting to 8,600 barrels. Early in the day the undertone was firm and prices were higher. The late decline in lard and the break in the grain markets caused a partial reaction, and at the close prices were at about the lowest, with net gains of only 1 to 3 points. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | | | 12.40 | 12.40 |
| February | | | 12.45@12.65 | 12.40 |
| March | 12.47 | 12.45 | 12.46@12.47 | 12.43 |
| April | 12.36 | 12.36 | 12.32@12.37 | 12.30 |
| May | 12.41 | 12.32 | 12.34@12.37 | 12.30 |
| June | | | 12.32@12.37 | 12.30 |
| July | 12.42 | 12.32 | 12.33@12.34 | 12.31 |
| August | 12.27 | 12.25 | 12.31@12.33 | 12.30 |
| September | 12.20 | 12.18 | 12.20@12.30 | |

## COFFEE.

The coffee market was lower yesterday, the factor evidently being scattering liquidation by some of the interests who had bought on the last named expectation that more optimistic peace prospects would develop over Sunday. The market closed at a net loss of 5 to 11 points. Sales were reported of 25,000 bags. The visible spot supply was unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | | | 8.40@8.42 | 8.50 | |
| February | | | 8.40@8.42 | 8.51 | |
| March | 8.50 | 8.45 | 8.45@8.46 | 8.55 | |
| April | | | 8.51@8.52 | 8.60 | |
| May | 8.60 | 8.56 | 8.56@8.57 | 8.66 | |
| June | | | 8.61@8.62 | 8.69 | |
| July | | | 8.64@8.65 | 8.73 | |
| August | | | 8.67@8.68 | 8.76 | |
| September | 8.75 | 8.73 | 8.71@8.72 | 8.80 | |
| October | | | 8.76@8.77 | 8.83 | |
| November | | | 8.81@8.82 | 8.86 | |
| December | 8.86 | 8.85 | 8.85@8.86 | 8.90 | |

## SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened quiet to 5 points lower, with sales on the call 250 tons. Throughout the day prices held steady, the market being influenced by reports that Canadian interests were inquiring for sugar in this market and that other outside interests were also showing a buying interest. This had a tendency to check selling, and at the close showed net gains of 5 points in January, other months showing net declines of 1 to 8 points, with sales for the day 4,300 tons. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.18@4.25 | 4.14 |
| February | 3.93 | 3.90 | 3.91@3.93 | 3.92 |
| March | 3.90 | 3.88 | 3.88@3.90 | 3.89 |
| April | | | 3.88@3.90 | 3.89 |
| May | 3.90 | 3.88 | 3.88@3.90 | 3.90 |
| June | | | 3.90@3.92 | 3.94 |
| July | 3.94 | 3.94 | 3.93@3.95 | 3.97 |
| August | | | 3.96@3.97 | 3.99 |
| September | 3.99 | 3.99 | 3.97@3.98 | 3.99 |
| October | | | 3.87@3.89 | 3.89 |
| November | | | 3.80@3.82 | 3.82 |
| December | | | 3.75@3.77 | 3.73 |

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged, 6.75c for fine granulated. Labor difficulties continue, and it was thought that prices would continue at this level pending a settlement, as refiners were still busy on old orders. Raw sugar closed quiet but steady at quotations. In the absence of new business, spot quotations are as follows: Centrifugal, 4.96c; molasses, 4.02c; test and freight, 3¼c.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

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| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | | | 12.40 | 12.40 |
| February | | | 12.45@12.65 | 12.40 |
| March | 12.47 | 12.45 | 12.46@12.47 | 12.43 |
| April | 12.36 | 12.36 | 12.32@12.37 | 12.30 |
| May | 12.41 | 12.32 | 12.34@12.37 | 12.30 |
| June | | | 12.32@12.37 | 12.30 |
| July | 12.42 | 12.32 | 12.33@12.34 | 12.31 |
| August | 12.27 | 12.25 | 12.31@12.33 | 12.30 |
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## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Forecast: M. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate w. and n. w. winds; colder Wed.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; somewhat lower temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming n. Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues., and probably Wed., much colder.

Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed., much colder; fresh n. w. winds.

Ohio—Fair and colder Tues. and Wed.; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Ind.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed., much colder; fresh n. w. winds.

La.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., unsettled, colder.

Tex.—Unsettled and colder Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair and much colder Tues. & Wed.

Tex.—Cloudy Tues.; colder in n. Wed., unsettled and colder.

Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in n. Wed.; fair and colder.

Ill.—Cloudy and much colder Tues. and Wed.

Mo.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Tues. and Wed., much colder.

Wis.—Fair and much colder Tues. and Wed.; cold wave in w. and n.

Minn.—Fair and much colder Tues. and Wed.; cold wave in w. and n.

Iowa—Cloudy and much colder Tues. and Wed., probably unsettled in w.; cold wave in w.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. with a cold wave; Wed., cloudy and colder.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and much colder Tues. and Wed., probably snow in w. Tues.; cold wave in w.

# CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Archibald R. Watson of New York was admitted to practice.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

27—Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, plaintiff, v. L. Rivera.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

378—Old Dominion Iron & Nail Works Co., plaintiff, v. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. and City of Richmond.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

565—Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. B. L. Thompson, as adminx. of estate of C. E. Thompson, dec'd.—Per curiam. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

631—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. D. Branson.—Per curiam. Judgment reversed, with costs.

680—Western Union Telegraph Co., plaintiff, v. C. H. Foster et al.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

862—T. Coleman du Pont, petitioner, v. G. N. Gardiner, Jr., et al., executors, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

869—A. Baker, petitioner, v. Netherlands-America Steam Nav. Co., sued as Holland-American Line.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

871—Lasswell Land and Lumber Co., petitioner, v. Lee Wilson & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

887—S. J. Masters et al., petitioners, v. E. W. Mollohon, trustee.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

The court will take a recess on Monday, Feb. 5, to Monday, March 5, next, and it was ordered that the cases assigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 26 next, be reassigned for argument on Tuesday, March 6, next.

604—C. Mason and A. Hanson, plaintiffs, v. United States—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.

721—T. Ewing, Comm'r of patents, petitioner, v. United States, ex rel. the Fowler Car Co.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner.

741—United States, v. Bessie Wildcat, a minor, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for United States.

209—State of California, plaintiff, v. Deseret Water, Oil and Irrigation Co.—Leave granted to file brief herein in behalf of United States as amicus curiae, on motion of counsel in that behalf.

2, Original—Commonwealth of Virginia, complainant, v. State of West Virginia.—Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus and for an order to show cause submitted for complainant.

774—Mrs. Rose Snyder, plaintiff, v. King County, Washington, and State of Washington.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

165—, Bay, plaintiff, v. Merrill & Ring Logging Co.; 166, P. J. McCluskey, administrator, &c., plaintiff, v. Marysville & Northern Ry. Co. et al.; and 636, W. Raymond, plaintiff, v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.—Motions of counsel for plaintiff, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

888—United Mine Workers of America, petitioners, v. A. S. Dowd, receiver, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

Original—Ex parte In the matter of John P. White, as President, and William Green, as Sec.-Treas. of United Mine Workers of America, et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition submitted for petitioners.

861—State Bank of Clearwater, Neb., pet., v. J. G. Ingram, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

886—Illinois Central R. R. Co. et al., petitioners, v. F. Messina.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court for State of Mississippi submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

892—A. S. Cohn, petitioner, v. R. A. Malone, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

884—S. Berstein, pet., v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner.—Cal. 2.

720—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. M. O'Connor, as admx., &c.—Motion to enlarge time in which to file assignments of error, additional parts of the record to be printed submitted for defendant.

—Original—Ex parte In the matter of Samuel Wintner, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

842—St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co., petitioner, v. W. J. Schuermann.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

621—Memphis Street Ry. Co., petitioner, v. H. C. Adams, &c.—Argued.

805—Great Northern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. A. Roach, as admx. &c.—Argued.

206—State of Calif., plaintiff, v. Desert Water, Oil & Irrigation Co.—Argued.

584—Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. of Phila., plaintiff, v. Gold Issue Mining & Milling Co.—Argued.

714—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. W. J. McWhirt.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 30: Nos. 714, 454, 573, 748, 13 (and 105, 106, and 636,) 280, (and 281,) 320, (and 321,) 353, and 149, (to 102.)

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M., for motions and equity calendar.

Walsh (Vacht Checkee.

Grill (Tug E H Meade.

Union (Tug Princeton.

Bark (Skate.

Folletie (Tug Auburn.

Frost (Tug Western.

Mitchell (Lighter 63.

N Y C R R (Lighter Reliance.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Civil jury cases.

Corbett (NY, NH & H C R R of N J (Breyman.

Hart (McKell Glass Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Keutgen (Baubenberger.

Witte (Penn RR.

Susq Coal Co (Cassidy.

Ludlam (N Eng SS Co.

Eterno (same.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Case on—US (Harris et al.

Case on—Sorenson (So Pacific Co.

Pompuile (Nas Elec R R

Robbins (Hill.

Flitts (Westmoreland Coal Co (Cole et al.

Larocque (NY Herald.

Bressilin (Star Co.

Re Doane.

Brandwein (McCune.

Fisher (Harber. (2.)

## STATE.

### Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Rosekrans (Rosekrans.

Rosekrans (Rosekrans. Fruit Co of North Hempstead.

Town of North Hempstead (Stern.

Powell (Robbins.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Fletcher, (Cunningham.

Re Alexander.

Re Salmon Co (Buckstone Mfg Co.

Brooks (Murphy.

Kirchner (Seaman.

Weinberg (Loeffler.

Callen (Farrell. (2.)

Glover (Holbrook.

Re Hagens (Wilson Co.

S. R. Deyo & Co (Selden.

Marks (David Mayer Co.

Re CNY (Kinsella St)

Re same. (Wallace Av)

Re same. (W 231st St.)

Re same. (Pt Schuyler Road.)

Perl (Perl.

Re Hagens.

Sloan (Lan-Del Motor Co (Cochran.

Arnowitz (Arnowitz.

Dunmeer (Clinchfield Coal Co.

Union Traction Co (Roberts.

Haute (same.

Fry Wayne & Nor Ind Tract Co (same.

Stern (Coram.

Katz (McMullen, S & Price.

W. Morris & Co (Postal Life Ins Co.

Parker (Terry & T Co.

Re E. Fox Const Co (Prendergast.

Dennesen (Essen Const. (2.)

Re Drexler.

Cohen (Cohen.

Drexel (Hoadley.

Re Ullman. (Harris.)

Lawyers Title & Trust Co.

Kopf (Kopf.

Dressler (Tishman.

City Service (Sutfleigh.

Conover (Conover.

Barron's, Inc (same.

Babcock (Brown.

CNY (Waste Material Co (Agency.

Schloss (Cohen.

Mellen (NY, NH & H R R Co.

Hirsch (Erickson.

Farson (Board of Education of Union Free School.

Jacobs (Woods. (2.)

Davis (Inman.

Capote (Empson-Smith Brown (Weingrose.

Hirt (Mayer.

Krunselman (J Simmons Co.

Topel (Steinberg.

Braun (Jacks).

Richardson (Williard.

Giblin (Int'l M M Co.

Postman (Mildest.

Bata (34 Av Ry.

Sohkar (O'Reilly.

Sacher (Reiser.

Green (Pierce Cont.

Richardson (same.

Gomez (Moore.

Castagno (Wallace.

Kiernan (Mason & Seaman Transp Co.

Weinstein (Harfield.

Rose (Casper.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Eastern Motor Sales Co (Gadabout M Co.

Green (Richman.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Joe (Parr, (2.)

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—McEvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Herman (B'klyn, Queens & Sub R R—Timothy Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Ramsey (Secor—George Lester Lewis.

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Solomon Dornberger (Dennis McGowan—James E Landis, Philip B Henry (Cedar Realty Co—Edward Murphy, Seamen's Bank for Savings (Clara B Fowler—John L. O'Brien, Adrian H Jackson (A Hall Scott et al—John V. Cooper, Geo G Kip (Katie Seise et al—Jacob Stiefel.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Annie K Hays (Rachael Lippman—Harry A. Goldel.

## BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Shotts (Elsenberg.

Goldsticker (Denver Realty Co.

Baer (Baer.

Weber (Weber.

Reiners (Reiners.

Phelan (Rosenbaum.

Dixter (Wheeler.

Sandner (Weinberg.

Engel (Rood.

Gitsky (Turner.

Kravigny (May.

Weber (Stelnberg.

Clark (Clark. (2.)

Rodda (Rodda.

Haas (Haas.

Rosenbaum (Rosenbaum.

Lazarus (Est of L. B.

Karsch (Pac Com'l Co.

Clear.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term. Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.

At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Bridget Conlan.

Jonathan Marsh.

Kegeles Realty Co.

Edward W Ramsey.

Emma A Wild.

Alter Rothstein.

John Vitele.

Selig Steinhardt.

Salvatore Pucarino.

Giuseppe Calvano.

Edward W Burla.

Jeremiah White, &c.

Albert Ehringer.

William H Webb.

Augusta Hyatt.

Frances M Powles.

Solomon Jarrati.

Giosue Gallucci.

Mary E S Wiggins.

Andrew Powell.

Mary C Yates.

Mex Beeber.

Clementine M Silverman.

Mary Klipper.

Newton A Couper.

George F Johnson.

Daniel C Kingsland.

Dudley Van Buller.

Marie Fuller.

Marie Geber.

Esther E Morse.

Walter Bennett.

Walter A Lesser.

George H Morgan.

Louis Strassburger.

George Nash.

James Healy.

Annie L. Zeller.

Mary Birnell.

Simon Haas.

Annabelle Thompson.

Frank L. Clark.

Philip Schnur.

PRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Speers (Motley.

Barby (Elliott-Fisher.

Janssens (Lee.

Puttmann (Hirsch.

Gimbel Bros (Baker.

Shaw (Shannon.

Pines Rubber Co (Stern Selling Service.

Kochler (Rosenberg.

Stahlhardt (Smith.

Castle Co (Miller.

Hayes (Simmonds.

Goldstein (Lowenfeld.

Tymowitz (Terry & Bench Co.

Arnold (Machlin Bros.

Welborne & Co (Cellucoil Co.

Chiarelli (Seath St & West End Av Co.

Scali (Levin.

Weiss (Chas Kolinsky & Son.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Landeuer (Tighitz.

Orshansky (Wolf.

Mendelson (Am Av Foods Co.

M B Brown P & B Co (The Bench & Bar.

Himmelfarb (C O Pawnbrokers Laundry.

Peters (Peters.

Bernstein (Cumit Glass Co.

Weil (Fletcher.

Doris (MacCormack.

Levine (Levine.

Goldberg (Un Bl L & Power Co.

Weil (Newman.

Peter (Peters.

Fleimer (Jaffer.

Feldman (NY Rys.

Lewis (Fareman.

Greater New Feather Co (Steinsaltz.

Ryan (Wanamaker City Fire Ins Co.

Baker (Green.

Bhehm (Ammann Mfg. &c. Co.

Brancacci (NY Rys.

Tembura (same.

Hornstein (Billet.

Barron (NY Rys.

McNulty (same.

Bleyles (Lohrman.

Strapsky (Diamondstone.

Rappaport (Zwerdling.

Marcus (Abrams.

Cioffe (Winston Ritty.

Pedutor (NY Rys.

Demorest (Rice.

Lauvere (Morse.

Guilford (Tamiya.

M J Myers (Co (Snow.

Klein (NY Rys.

Salpeter (Rosehill Rlty Co.

Gabrielli (Millard.

Rosenbloom (Engelman.

Rubenstein (Lavy.

Held (Hillman.

Kleinert (Koch.

Hughes (Di Menna Const Co.

Finnerty (Spire.

Kosoffsky (McCarthy.

Gilbert (David.

Highest number reached in regular order, 801.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.

No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Feldman (Kisma Exp Co.

Wallert (Union Ry Co.

Gershoff (same.

Neuman (same.

## RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

### Manhattan.

NORFOLK ST, e s, 100.6 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, Jan. 29: Fred M. Solomon to Catharine Samuels, 574 West End Av, due Jan. 8, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000; attorney, Maurice Hyman, 135 Broadway. $1,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 165, w s, 63.11 ft n of 118th St, 31.8x69.1x27x85.8, Jan. 26: Samuel Corpuli to Thomas A. Wilson, 271 Bowery, 3 years, 6 p. c., mtg $17,500; attorney, J. Windman, 89 Delancey St. $2,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100, Jan. 29: Seco Realty Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years. $100,000

37TH ST, 634 East, n s, 213.8 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x90.2, Jan. 22: Louis Spielberger to Adelina Spielberger, 458 West 143d St, due Jan. 29, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $24,000; attorney, William J. Spielberger, 129 Broadway. $1,500

102D ST, 77 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11, Jan. 27: Florence M. Carney to Francis J. McElkenney, 5 Van Corlear Place, due Jan. 15, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $1,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,000

103D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 150x201.10, e s of 104th St, Jan. 29: David Miller to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 1 year; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $30,000

11TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x 100.11, Jan. 29: Samuel Levin to Jacob Aichele, 61 East 80th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $14,000

SAME PROPERTY. Same to Gustave Dazzio, 527 East 88th St, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av. $2,000

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 87.6x95, Jan. 22: Charlemont Building Corporation to Fallhee & McCaul, 203 West 82d St, demand, prior mtg $12,500, int. as per bond; attorney, Arthur Knox, 1 Broadway. $12,000

### Bronx.

BECKER AV, n w corner of Fulton Av, 75x 100; George W. Freeborn to John O'Brien, 3,700 Olinville Av, Jan. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,000

BRUSH ST, e s, 551.3 ft s of 177th St, runs e s 838.11x235.10, s 84.5 s w 247.4x267.8, Pinkel Umbrella Frame Co., Inc., to Sarah Craig, 119 East 47th St, Jan. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $3,050

CLAY AV, 1,128, 39x80; equity of redemption to Eleanor Goll, 1,128 Clay Av, prior mtg $20,500, Jan. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $18,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 115.1 ft s of 188th St, 90x88.4x90x87.1; M. H. P. Building Corporation to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Jan. 26, due as per p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $68,000

HUGHES AV, n e s, at w s of Crescent Av, 111x87.6x2.2x180.5, Fargo Construction Co., Inc., to Dora Miller, 978 Aldus St, Jan. 26, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, John R. M. Pennello, 335 Fremont Av. $1,000

HUNTS POINT AV, 1,429, east s, Place, 25x119.3; Gilbert Place Realty Co., Inc., to Jennie Rudinsky, 1,353 47th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $20,500, Jan. 26, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $6,000

JENNINGS ST, 828, s s, 22x77.3x26.3x63.9, Frederick Fox to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,500

MACY PLACE, n s, 250 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x140; Mary Amdur to Hattie S. Newburger, 345 West 88th St, prior mtg $7,125, Jan. 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Levinson & A., 277 Broadway. $1,500

NORFOLK ST, 130, s s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, Jan. 29: Fred M. Solomon to Catharine Samuels, 574 West End Av, due Jan. 8, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000; attorney, Maurice Hyman, 135 Broadway. $1,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 165, w s, 63.11 ft n of 118th St, 31.8x69.1x27x85.8, Jan. 26: Samuel Corpuli to Thomas A. Wilson, 271 Bowery, 3 years, 6 p. c., mtg $17,500; attorney, J. Windman, 89 Delancey St. $2,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100, Jan. 29: Seco Realty Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years. $100,000

37TH ST, 634 East, n s, 213.8 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x90.2, Jan. 22: Louis Spielberger to Adelina Spielberger, 

Rosebud COTTON DRESSES

You don't need to question value in the Rosebud showroom.

Rosebud costs and Rosebud selling prices are cut to the quick long before the merchandise is shown to you.

For WOMEN and MISSES, including Stout Sizes, $7.50 to $25.00 each.

SPORT DRESSES a Feature.

WASH SKIRTS $3.50 to $27.00 Doz.

ROSEBUD MFG. CO., 37 West 20th Street, New York. Quality Merchandise Economically Produced

Nearlinen Trade Mark

SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, FURNISHINGS, SUITS, WAISTS, EMBROIDERY & MISSES' UNIFORMS.

SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co.

Notice Gown Dept.

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RON-RAVE GRENADINE BRASSINET

PLAIN, BONED and WEB BELTINGS

Gown Dressmaking Specialties

North Shore Dresses $4.50 to $15

Sportwear, Novelties, Polka, Organdies

Buyers! See them. They're big values, charming and unusual.

ROYAL MFG. CO., 38 West 36th St.

SKIRTS Sport, Silks & Novelties. With Hems to Wear

STERKOWITZ BROS.

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28 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK

Seconds and Remnants of Fancy Cotton Fabrics

A Real Business Stimulant

To try and operate your business without working capital is a hazardous undertaking, mentally as well as commercially.

My advice is—don't do it! Come to me and get financial backing. My funds are at your disposal now, and the use of them costs approximately the same as the cash discount you allow your customers. No "red tape," and strictest confidence observed.

Universal Discount Co.

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE WORMSER & CO., COMMERCIAL BANKERS 66 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyvesant 3365

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES Rented, Sold, Exchanged, Repaired. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 258 Fifth Ave., 11 W. 34th St., 149 Broadway, 1 Union Square, 1 Nevins St., Brooklyn, 1 Fordham Road, 1 Jamaica, L. I.


BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE LAFAYETTE COMPANY, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. No. 30,076. NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, receiver in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, will offer for sale and sell at public auction, subject to confirmation by the said court, all the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of the following described merchandise, namely, ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear garments and accessories, including suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, furs, hats, caps, and millinery, and all other property, tangible or intangible, belonging to the said bankrupt, and all the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupt in and to the same, except cash on hand and on deposit, notes receivable, accounts, and choses in action, which will be reserved for collection by the undersigned, and also the name and trade name, and the good will of the business of the said bankrupt, and the name of the Fashion Photograph Co., weather, mail, and other property, tangible or intangible, belonging to the said bankrupt, which will be disposed of at private sale, and also the merchandise, except cash on hand and on deposit, leases covering premises No. 107 West 38th Street, New York City, and No. 1 West 38th Avenue, New York City, and the lease of the above property to be received by the undersigned receiver in the entirety, and also for any portion thereof.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises from January 26th, 1917, to January 30th, 1917, inclusive, between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 4 P. M. Further particulars in regard to accounts receivable, etc., may be obtained from receiver's attorney, Max Steuer, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on or before January 30th, 1917, on which day at the office of said attorney, at which time and place bids will be opened and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises by Charles Shampan Assistants, on the 5th day of February, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated New York, January 25th, 1917. FRANCIS GILBERT, Receiver, 38 Bridgers Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. LOUIS LAUTERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 44 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.


COTTON CLOTHS FROM INDIA.

One Japanese Imitation 33c Per Piece Cheaper Than American.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just received from Calcutta, and is now displaying in its exhibit room, 307-311 Custom House, an unusually complete line of samples of cotton goods sold in the Bengal, Bombay and Madras districts. The samples were collected by Special Agent Small to illustrate the report on cotton goods in India part of Bengal Presidency.

Many of the samples are of Manchester cloths. There are a few from Scotland and England and several from Japan, which latter are cut to show the evidence of the weaver's skill. The Japanese goods compete with the Manchester cloths in the Indian markets. While certain American goods are sold in India, they do not compete commercially in the Indian markets. There is a large sale of Japanese goods, however, at a price much lower per piece than the American brands.

You'll be sorry when you find Friend Competitor is first with a display of

NEVRSRINK TRADE MARK

Guaranteed Wash Skirts the only wash skirt that is guaranteed to wash without shrinking. Beat him to it. See the "Nevrsrink" Skirts now—the guarantee tag tells the tale that makes the sale.

Nevershrink Skirt Co. 15-19 East 26th St.

Fashion Mark

OUR principle of economical buying is reflected in the price of our garments.

HOUSE AND PORCH DRESSES

You will wonder how such materials could possibly be sold at such a price and so much style in them. Dresses at prices ranging from 75c to $3.00

Ah. & A. FRANKLIN, 181 W. 26th Street.

SILK DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR ALL PRICES REDUCED TO

REMOVE to 39 West 32nd Street. THEODORE WOLFERT 21 West 38th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Coat and Suit House of Big Values.

BENJAMIN MARTIN, 22 & 24 W. 27th St.

BELTS "The Last Word" SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 40-42 E. 21st Street. The Premier Belt House of America.

SASHES

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS NOT JOBBERS.

The Best Suit in New York $10.00

STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. PINAS & KIMMEL, 35 WEST 35TH ST.

IMITATION SILK LININGS IMPORTED BRILLIANTINE FANCY PLAIN

FOR MANUFACTURING TRADE SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co.

Best Cut Sizing Perfect Fitting Satisfactory and Stylish

SINCE 1909 H. GERSTNER STANDS FOR SKIRTS

$1.50 to $6.00 Of Quality—Style—Fitting. 135 West 25th St., N. Y.

DRESSES SILK and SERGE STREET—AFTERNOON EVENING, $9 TO $35

AMERICAN COSTUME & DRESS CO. 116-118 West 29th St. Phone Farragut 9150.

SILK UNDERWEAR

AMERICAN POPLIN SUITS, $7.75 COATS, $5.75

M. RAHANAUR, 129-135 W. 27th St. NEW OUR 48-INCH LONG POPLIN COATS 6.75 IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. STOUTS AND VELOURS A SPECIALTY. J. Dunn Co., 127 W. 25th St.

SILK DRESSES FROM $5.75 to $10.50 Street Party Wedding

Novelty Waist & Dress Co. 116-118 West 29th St.

T. J. MITCHELL & Co., INC. SILK MANUFACTURERS, 324 Fourth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4858.

VELVETEENS HENRY GLASS & CO., 44-46-48 White St.

WE BUY AND SELL SURPLUS WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 31st St.

Coats & Suits, new Spring models now ready. Joseph Schwartz, 127 W. 25th St.

OUR LINE OF SPRING SKIRTS is now ready. H. D. Schwartz, 127 West 25th St.


## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Murray Hill 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.: W. M. Rich, buyer, Hotel Belvedere.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Clark Brothers: L. Goth, buyer, 18 East 28th Street.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. High Co.: A. Kohn, buyer, Hotel Belvedere.

BALTIMORE—H. Rouse, buyer, Hotel Belleclaire.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. & Co.: J. M. Blumberg, buyer, Hotel Belleclaire.

BALTIMORE—Mc Stewart & Co.: S. Wise, buyer, Hotel Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.: Miss E. Hutzler, buyer, Hotel Belleclaire.

BALTIMORE—

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important deal at Spring and Lafayette Streets, a large apartment investment in upper Manhattan, with several other transactions, contributed to a fairly active day in the realty market yesterday.

In the upper west side apartment centre, the six-story Blenheim Court apartment figured in its fourth sale within six months. It occupies the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 177th Street, 98 by 100, and has been purchased by Greenwald Brothers, from Frederick Brown, who acquired it about three weeks ago from Mitchell A. C. Levy. In part payment the new owners gave the four-story dwelling at 24 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100, adjoining the Hotel Ashton, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue. It figured at a valuation of $50,000. The Blenheim apartment has been held at $225,000.

Arnold, Byrne & Bauman were the brokers in the transaction.

**Spring and Lafayette Street Deal.**

An important deal in the mid-Broadway centre has been closed in the sale by John Aitken, executor of the Aitken estate, of the two six-story commercial buildings at 67 to 73 Spring Street, 150 by 108, with an abutting parcel at 288 Lafayette Street, 26.2 by 20.2, the plot surrounding the northwest corner of those thoroughfares. The Spring Street subway station is at the corner. The property has been purchased by an interior and indicates a returning confidence in the future business activity of the neighborhood. The buildings are fully rented. The assessed value in 1913 was $142,000.

Wm. A. White & Sons were the brokers.

**Church Plot Resold.**

The property occupied by the Fort George Presbyterian Church, at 560 to 566 West 180th Street, 100 by 79.11, recently taken in part payment by the Barney estate for the larger plot acquired by the church at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street, has been resold by the Barney estate to Ennis & Binnott. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers. This is the third sale of the property by the same brokers within the last year.

**Resale on Lexington Avenue.**

Ennis & Binnott, operators, resold 27 Lexington Avenue, near Sixty-third Street, a five-story building on a lot 20 by 70, to the Munsch Protsmann Company, who after extensive alterations will occupy the property for their drug business.

**Tenement Investments.**

Gustav Freiling purchased from Sarah Newmark for investment 2,030 Seventh Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 24.11 by 100.

The Jallson Construction Company purchased from Benjamin Tepper the five-story tenement with stores occupying a plot 90.4 by 94 by irregular on the northeast corner of Clinton and Division Streets.

David Pasinsky bought from the Bonner Realty Company 8 West 115th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 20 by 100, near Fifth Avenue.

**Recent Buyers.**

Samuel Kilpatrick is the buyer of 61 and 67 Front Street.

The recently organized 108 West Fifty-fourth Street Company, composed of Solon L. and Blanch E. Frank and Madison G. Hawks, is the buyer of the two-story dwelling at 108 West Fifty-fourth street, sold recently by Mrs. George M. Tuttle.

**$2,500,000 Lease on Park Avenue.**

The fourteen-story apartment hotel in course of construction on the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets has been leased by George Hackett, by order of syndicate composed of Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, A. Eugene Kirby and James A. Paris, who conduct the Hotel Lafayette in Washington, D. C. The lease is for twenty-one years, beginning May 1 at an aggregate rental of about $2,500,000.

The new structure occupies a plot 200 feet on Vanderbilt Avenue by 115 on Forty-eighth Street, and 76 feet on Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Hacker leased the site from the New York Central Railroad for twenty-one years with renewal privileges.

**Bronx Sales.**

Alexander Mantinband has sold for Henry Hornstein to Bernard Kahn 780 Prospect Avenue, a five-story apartment house on a lot 37.6 by 140. The buyer in part payment gave the two-family brick dwelling at 2,819 Bryant Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, and 2,821 Beaumont Avenue, a one-family house on a lot 50 by 100.

The Munderloh Realty Company purchased from Nicholas Lopard, for improvement, seven lots on the southeast corner of Heath Avenue and Shrady Place. In part payment the buyer gave 809 and 811 Freeman Street, a five-story flat on a plot 50 by 100. Kurz & Uren negotiated the sale.

**Brooklyn.**

Louis Gold has purchased four lots on the south side of Atlantic Avenue, near Albany Avenue, for improvement with a garage.

In the Borough Park section David Meyers sold a vacant plot on Fifty-second Street, near Sixteenth Avenue, through Fernand Brunschwig, to M. Schnittman, who will improve the plot with two dwellings.

Charles E. Brownell sold 77 Avenue Q, southwest corner of West Eleventh Street, one of Singer's two-family houses, to Dr. E. J. Kennedy for occupancy.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold the two-story brick dwelling on the south side of Seventieth Street, 177 feet east of Seventeenth Avenue.

**Long Island.**

The holdings of the Bellport Suburban Investing Company, consisting of several hundred acres at Bellport, L. I., have been sold to the Canadian Properties, Ltd., of which G. H. Bogert is Treasurer. It will be developed by the buyers.

**New Jersey.**

Oliver Kairn, the country estate of the late Sheppard Knapp on the Shrewsbury River, has been sold to G. Jason Waters. The property consists of about twenty acres, near Rumson and Little Silver Point, improved with a large dwelling and numerous outhouses.

**Westchester County.**

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold for Mrs. Margaret Kroger her estate on Claremont Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale to Vivian C. Barrett.

**Another Staten Island Deal.**

A syndicate interested in ship building is reputed to have purchased the steel plant of Milliken Brothers, Inc., on Staten Island. The plant covers about 250 acres bordering on the Kill Van Kull.

**Water Street Building Lease.**

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased in conjunction with Hell & Stern the five-story building 103 Water Street, near Wall, to George T. Matthews & Co., for thirty years at 93 Water Street. Their removal is due to the purchase of 93 Water Street by Stanley Jordan through the first named firm.

**Commercial Leases.**

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased the building at 202 Fifth Avenue to the Great Northern Paper Company, and in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. the building at 32 Howard Street to Putnam & Co.

The five-story building at 48 and 50 Nassau Street, owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been leased to I. N. Maaskoff, cigar dealer, for a term of years.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased a Forty-second Street store in the Astor Trust Building, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, to the 125min shoe store.

Gregory & Graham have leased the store at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street to L. Jaffe.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have leased the westerly half of the store and basement at 234 and 236 West Twenty-fifth Street for E. Sharum Company to Harry Levy, Sidney Stern, and J. Freifeld for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 925 West Fifty-eighth Street to Cole & Dixon, Inc.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased the easterly store at 40 Sixth Avenue to Alphi Brothers, manufacturers of flowers.

**Times Square Corner at Auction.**

Realty of the late Peter De Lacy, including the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, will be auctioned today in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day.

**Realty Notes.**

The Irving Bachrach Realty Company has opened offices at 277 Broadway.

George B. Corse has leased for Frederick P. Proctor the eleven houses on the Sound at Larchmont to Mrs. Ida C. Secor.

Theodore Sarkas is the owner of the property on the east side of Clinton Avenue, thirty feet south of 178th Street, 25x100, conveyed to him on Jan. 24 by Millie Hartman.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

180th St, 304 to 310 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11, two six-story flats; Annie Hines against Abraham Gabriel et al.; Myron Bulsberger, attorney; due on judgment, $9,608.19; taxes, &c., $4,058.09; prior mtg, $87,500; to the plaintiff for $10,000 over prior liens.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2d Av, 2,206, e s, 60.11 ft n of 118th St, 20x80, four-story tenement and stores; Catherine Frickel and another against Biagio Formetti et al.; Hilfers & S., attorneys; due on judgment, $10,718.70; taxes, &c., $525; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,000 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day & Co.

Prospect Av, 1,077, s w corner of Ritter Place, 20.11x92.02, irregular; Charles A. Heller against Nicholas Jansar et al.; O. Myron Bulsberger, attorney; due on judgment, $10,688.74, taxes, &c., $216.54; to William Forman party in interest, for $11,200.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

BROAD ST, 11 and 21, n e corner of Exchange Place, 58-58, runs n or n e 102.6, e or s e 80.8 x s w 90.8 x s 6.10 x w 106.10 to s w s of Wall St (35) at a point 150.11 ft s e of Broad St x s e 28.7 x w 59.6 x n w 41 x s w 57.9 x n w 5.11 x s w 19.5 x n w 102.6 x n e 106.10 to s w s of Exchange Place x n w 126.2 to beginning; Exchange Place, 51, n s, 126.2 ft s e of Broad St, runs s e 24.10 x n e 98.7 x w 28 x s w 101.5 to beginning; Corden and Hilde Mills, stockholders, to Mills Realty Co., and Elizabeth Mills Reid, at Purchase, N. Y., heirs of Darius O. Mills, to Mills Estate, Inc., Broad St, all liens, Jan. 22; attorneys, Anderson & Wilcox; $1.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10 x75; Isaac Polstein to 74th Street Building Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 26; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway; $100.

DIVISION ST, 218 to 222, n e corner of Clinton St, 18ft 8in and 18ft6in x 67.10x20.10x90.4; Benjamin Tepper to Nelson Construction Co., 18 East 41st St, mtg $95,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorneys, Stoddard & Mack, 128 Broadway; $100.

LENOX AV, 2,300, w s corner of 147th St, 99.10 x s 146th St 2750 to e s of 7th Av x199.10 to s s of 147th St 750, the block; Clarence H. Mackey, administrator, to the City of New York; all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, Lamar Hardy Corporation Counsel; $275,000.

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 190th St, 25x100; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Hy. Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., Jan. 20; attorney, Walter Wechsler, 30 East 42d St; $1.

WILLIAM ST, 105 and 105, w s, 27.2 ft s of John St, 54.7x41.9x irregular; South Manhattan Realty Co. to Hoyt & Williams, 215 Kensington Av, Plainfield, N. J.; mtg $135,000, all liens, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $1.000.

187th St, 297, n w corner of 17th St, 23x80; Harris Mandelbaum et al to Kate Blank, 1,330 Franklin Av, Bronx, Jan. 8; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway; $100.

2d Av, 193 and 195, n w corner of 12th St, 61.8x90; Gerlintel Realty Co. to Onyx Court Realty Corporation, 378 Grand St, Jan. 25; $1.

2d Av, 2,205, e s, 60.11 ft n of 118th St, 20x80, foreclosure, Jan. 29; David Welch, referee, to Cath. Frickel, 956 East 156th St, and another, executors, Jan. 29; attorneys, Elfers & Alberty, 277 Broadway; $5,000.

7TH AV, 2,328, w s, 59.4 ft s of 137th St, 26.11x100; Sarah Newmark to Gustav Freiling, 1940 Webster Av; mtg $50,000, all liens, Jan. 27; address, 201 B'way; $1.

38TH ST, 303 East, n s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 49.4x25.8x irregular; Salvatore di Salvo to Epifanio Franconi, 940 1st Av; mtg $7,000, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Jos. E. Greenberg, 299 Broadway; $100.

57TH ST, s s, corner of Avenue A, 100.5x 128.8x100.9x125.6; Burns Bros. to Mitchell Samuels, 9 East 50th St, Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; $100.

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5; Anna H. Bliss to 353 West 57th Street Co., 30 East 42d St, Jan. 29; attorney, Walter Wechsler, 30 East 42d St; $1.

Building Corp., 800 East 163d St, mtg $6,000, Jan. 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; $100.

CLARK PLACE, 37, e s, 20x100; Henry Brinkmann to Maggie Brinkmann, 1,625 Garfield St, Jan. 20; attorney, C. H. Bagelow, 149 Walker Av; $100.

ELM ST, 67 to 73, n s, 100 ft w of Simpson St, 80.9x66.11x80.2; Rebecca Kerr to Patrick F. Kerr, 1,012 Olmstead Av, Jan. 26; attorney, Patrick F. Kerr, 1,012 Olmstead Av; $1.

FAMILY PROPERTY, Bounded by Edwards to Thomas J. Kerr, 2,421 Butler Place, mtg $1,000, Jan. 27; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av; $1.

FLINT PLACE, 2, s e corner of Gilbert Place, 25.8x114.4x24x110.9, Nathan A. Hart et al.; trustee, to Thomas J. Hill, Hunt's Point Arcade; $4,000, March 24, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $1.

HUNTS POINT ROAD, 871, s e, 25x100; Philip Aaronson to Hicks Siegel, 1,100 Union Av, mtg $25,000, Sept. 20, 1910; attorney, Jacob Siegel, 29 West 31st St; $1.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,407, w s, 100 ft s of Kath. Delaney to Aaron C. Whaley, 709 Belden St, Yonkers, Jan. 20; attorney, Aaron C. Whaley, 5,048 Broadway; $1.

LOTS 1 and 2, 13 to 17, 30 to 41, west half of Lot 42, 42 to 49, east half of Lot 51, 52 to 60, east half of Lot 61, 62 to 70, east half of Lot 71, 72 to 81, east half of Lot 82, 83 to 92, east half of Lot 93, 94 to 102, 107 to 132, 136, 137, 138 to 145, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 180 to 202, 203 to 250, 274 to 288, 304 to 309, 906 to 950, map of Monatinnot Real Estate Co., Wakefield, Bronx; Board of Brokers, Inc., to E. C. Holding Co., Inc., 4,024 3d Av, Jan. 26; attorney, Thomas J. Kerr, 2,421 Butler Place; mtg $1,500; Jan. 27; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av; $1.

OLMSTEAD AV, s s, 24 ft e of Chatterton Av, 24x100; Rebecca C. Kerr to Mary Alagel, 1,141 Olmstead Av, Jan. 26; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av; $1.

PARK AV, s s, 175 ft e of Fletcher St, 25x 141; John Ringen and another, executors, to Joseph H. Masson, 815 West 180th St; mtg $14,500, Sept. 25, 1916; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 27 Cedar St; $1.

PERRY AV, s e corner of Ossark St, 20x100; Rebecca K. Edwards to Thomas J. Kerr, 2,421 Butler Place, mtg $1,500, Jan. 27; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av; $1.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Charles A. Ayres, referee, to Theodore Wentz, 598 West 171th St, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $2,000.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 124.9 ft n of 169th St, runs s 110.5x s 24x e s 10.6x100.9 to avenue x n 37.6, Henry Hornstein to Bernard Kahn, 870 East 169d St, mtg $37,500, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $1.

**MECHANICS' LIENS.**

**Manhattan.**

BROADWAY, 8,810; Jaffe & Mutnik against Owners' Syndicate Co., owner; Norman Dauser, contractor .....$43

BROOME ST, 72 and 74; Nathan Rosenbaum against Morris J. Konovills, owner and contractor .....$1,000

CLINTON ST, w s corner of 208th St, for a two-story garage, 99.11x100; Al Building Corporation, 4,026 Lexington Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 145th St. and 3d Av, architects; cost, $30,000.

MADISON AV, 766; Kramer & Grodsky against Richard Bleidenberg, owner and contractor .....$1,500

WAVERLEY PLACE, 21; Pure Wall Paper Co., Inc., against Hoytrels Construction Co., owner and contractor; Isidor Reis, contractor .....$1,000

77TH AV, 1,894; Jaffe & Mutnik against Margaret I. Hoyt, owner; John B. Hoyt and Isidor Reis, contractors .....$350

207TH ST, 155 to 141 West; Metropolitan Electric Protection Co. against 207th Street Building Co., owner and contractor .....$124

53D ST, s East; Israel Kamerman against estate of William S. Pyle, owner; Meier Rudin, contractor .....$200

207TH ST, 491 West; Jaffe & Mutnik against Joseph H. Bishop, owner; Norman Dauser, contractor .....$200

207TH ST, 555 West; Jaffe & Mutnik against Reed Realty Co., owner and contractor .....$200

**SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.**

**Manhattan.**

BROAD ST, 117; Mendel Raschkind against St. Joseph's Home et al., Dec. 10, 1915 .....$288

80TH ST, 147 East; Frank Di Micco against 147 East 80th Street Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 19, 1916 .....$912

SAME PROPERTY; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against same, May 29, 1916 .....$45

SAME PROPERTY; Charles W. Simpson against same, Oct. 31, 1916 .....$1,060

**LIS PENDENS.**

**Manhattan.**

BRADHURST AV, 16, and 143d St, 314 West; Charles Wanninger against Alexander Rogers et al., amended; attorneys of morgagee, Reed & McCook.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St, 99.11x100; Philip S. Henry et al. against Codas Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 183; National Savings Bank of the City of N. Y. against Solomon Dornberger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

21ST ST, 317 to 321 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against John J. Tobin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hill & E. E. O'Gorman.

49TH ST, 322 West; Solomon Dornberger et al. against Dennis McGowen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

60TH ST, 47 to 57 East; Assets and Liabilities Association, Inc., against 40 East Fifty-ninth Street Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. D. Tyler.

79TH ST, 58 and 58½, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Maud E. Hostwick against Mary F. Scully, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. S. Hostwick.

100TH ST, 253 to 435 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Henry D. Strack et al. amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.11; Julia E. Cameron against Hannah Cohn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, jr.

118TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Margaret F. De Winter et al. against Mack Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

148TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Clara B. Fowler et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

150TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.8x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, s s, 136.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.8x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, s s, 193.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.8x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

**Bronx.**

JEROME AV, e s, 17.7 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 90.1x94.5; Mary E. Kelly against George D. Ebermayer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. J. Kelly.

LOT 195, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Augusta L. Du Val against Solomon Silberman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. Arthur.

TREMONT AV, 314; Mugler's Iron Works against Theodore C. Wood et al., counterclaim; attorneys, A. E. Gutzeell.

156TH ST, 1,016 East; Rudolph Cross against Hyman Shapiro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Gronich.


# "L" Opens Feb. 1st.

FOUR THOUSAND FEET FRONTAGE on Broadway, Jamaica Avenue, Grand Avenue and Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the heart of

## Long Island City

Close to two "L" stations and only twelve minutes from Grand Central Subway Station. Five cent fare over all the 680 miles of track in the Dual Subway System, costing three hundred and fifty million dollars.

Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.

**Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.**

Telephone 5600 Greeley — 1 West 34th Street

**$3,500 ON EASY TERMS**
AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
**New Craftsman Villa, Near the Water.**
Large Grounds. 40 Min. on D., L. & W. High and Healthy. All Sports.

After the $3,500 Paid — $38.00 Monthly — Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.
A fine, well-built, livable house of 10 rooms, 2 baths (Craftsman interior) beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Huge open fireplaces. All city conveniences.
Full Information and Appointment to See House from Telephone 1501—Cortlandt. F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Garage Sites**

We have for sale plots of various sizes suitable for public garage purposes in the unrestricted sections of Brooklyn nearby restricted sections; liberal terms; buildings erected for responsible purchasers.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

**PRETTY BRICK HOUSES**
Bargains—$300 Cash—$30 Monthly
7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway; Brooklyn; $4,600. SILSBY 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Handsome 7-Room Cottage**
fully improved and decorated; gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat; all light, large, airy rooms; modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; month's rent free to good party. 91 Brown, Box 276 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
**WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.**
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
**Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.**

**SHORE ACRES**
ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,500; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3406.

**FIELD STONE DWELLING**
Five family bedrooms, 5 baths; 3 acres, beautifully landscaped; 2-car garage; high elevation; near schools, trolley, and station; exceptional bargain; might rent.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

**COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
For Sale or Rent—Nine-room Colonial house; all modern improvements, including gas; plot 112x160; high elevation; price $11,000. A. Reiner, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Telephone—Beekman 4500.

**Scarsdale—White Plains.**
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**EAST RIVER WATER FRONT**
Nine acres in Astoria, opposite 110th Street, Manhattan; near express station on dual subway system; five-cent fare to all parts of the city; 18 minutes from Grand Central subway station. Ideal location for an institution or a large building operation. Can sell now at a bargain.
Brokers protected.
WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & CO., Inc.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

REAL ESTATE.

**OPPORTUNITY**
Unusual opportunity for investor or builder to secure 50 building lots, all improvements, no encumbrances, 46 minutes from Broadway. Address M. de Brabant, Secretary "S. R. I." Woolworth Building, New York. Tel. Barclay 7266.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Modern Six Story Building**
at 814 West 14th St., now occupied by DAGGETT & RAMSDELL. A great opportunity for a live concern to get into a lucky building. Terms to suit the right party. Full particulars.
Duross Company, 155 W. 14th.

**617-619 WEST 46TH ST.,**
Near New Long Piers.
PLOT 50x100.
Suitable for
**Garage Warehouse or Factory**
Price Reasonable. Brokers Protected.
FOLSOM BROS., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT
Inexpensive and Efficient Service
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W. 34th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Bush Terminal Section**
Block front east side Second Avenue, 41st to 42nd Streets; 50,000 to 100,000 sq. ft. available for factory purpose; building erected if desired; railroad siding; liberal terms.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, a Owner
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

**HOUSE-HUNTING?**
Send for list of modern brick homes 6 to 19 Rooms, for sale on most money terms.
ALCO BUILDERS CO.,
[illegible] 56th St. Brooklyn.

**REAL ESTATE**
To Real Estate Owners: Responsible family wants 6 or 8 rooms, with all improvements; willing to do all plumbing work, pay part rent; reliable. Answer mail, or phone Harlem 1442. H. W., care B. Stell, 1,702 Mad. Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1182.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4981.
ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
101 West 84th.

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**
MUST SELL
five-story new law apartment, excellent location upper Manhattan; rent $4,700, asking price $42,500; quick action desired.
ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, 135 B'way.

For sale or rent, ideal small town house, equipped with every modern improvement; four-story white stone front; ten rooms; can be seen 12 to 2. 51 West 94th St.

A Bargain—Flat on 175th St., between 8th Av. and Fort Washington Aves., running through to 10th St., 25x92. Price $50,000; terms to suit. Permanent light. I. M. Kempner, 17 West 42d St.

81ST, 20 EAST.—Have a great bargain; hardwood floors, electricity, hot-water heat.

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**
Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 189 Remsen St.

**Bronx—For Sale or to Let.**
An attractive corner residence in University Heights; just the proposition that would appeal to a physician.
H. A. Douglas & Co., Agents,
Grand Concourse, corner 187th St.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**
$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new 6-room, all-tile, one-year home; equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near water front; title guaranteed. M. C. Smith, R 1111, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 744 Cort.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**
At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x200; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9360 Madison Square.

The Hastings Homes Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, offer in beautiful River View Manor, to rent or sale, houses of various sizes, building plots with magnificent views and all modern conveniences; low rates.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., 11 PLAINS RD., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

$200 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J., and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Phone 0300 Madison.

At Rye,—2 acres for sale, adjoining great new development; 2 minutes from new Rye Beach. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**
Beautiful 8-room bungalow in a pretty North Shore town; all rooms are nicely finished; beamed ceiling and panelled walls; open tapestry brick fireplace; modern kitchen and bath; large screened-in overlooking country; few minutes from station and harbor; easy terms; photo and further information on request. B. Welch, Box 276 Times Downtown.

Owner compelled to sacrifice beautiful country home, having 9 fine rooms and an elegant large plot of land, surrounded with beautiful old shade and fruit trees, magnificent lawn; convenient to station and not far from elegant bathing and fishing; 48 minutes out; price only $6,800, one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Address Owner, Box 251 Times Downtown.

For quick sale will sacrifice 100-acre property with old buildings, located on main road, at $60 acre; little cash required; 80 acres land suitable for easy crops, poultry; fine opportunity for investment; cheapest property with merit for sale on all Long Island. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, (33d St.) New York.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley, and 20 minutes from city, in fine restricted locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars; B. Bungalow Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables; near railroad depot and large city; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$10 down and $5 monthly for 6 fine high and dry, full-sized building lots; $85 each; best location in town of 10,000; hour out; near trolley and main road to N. Y. City; genuine bargain; liberal discount for all cash; title guaranteed. Inquire B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home in Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 245 West 34th St., New York.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; beach rights; only 25 minutes by trains. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 806, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

**New York State—For Sale or to Let.**
Farm of 42 acres on main road, near Cornwall, among high-priced places; 9-room house, freshly painted white; barn. Formerly held at $5,000; can be bought for $3,500. For sale and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**
FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated gentleman's estate of 160 acres, in exclusive neighborhood; owner's home complete with all modern improvements, running hot and cold water, two baths, bedroom, porcelain lavatories, hardwood floors throughout, enameled woodwork, lighting and hot water heat, tenant house first class condition, farms, garage, &c.; 47 miles from New York, located in Dutchess County, six miles south of Poughkeepsie, on Albany-New York State road on trolley line; price $30,000; will take part on mortgage. Inquire Mrs. C. Cothout, South Road, or New Hamburg, N. Y.

REAL BARGAIN.—$6,500; very easy terms. Delightful country home, large grounds with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; 10 rooms, 2 baths, very large living room with open fireplace, walls paneled in hardwood; 2 bedrooms, and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake, golf, country club; 5 minutes to station, 49 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, garage; electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood. Address Owner, 449 Times Downtown, New York.

MODERN HOMES and bungalows, $2,850 to $3,500; 5 and 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; gas, electricity, heating system; beam ceiling; large plot; small payment down, balance like rent; 20 minutes out on Erie; high, healthful location; near station and troller; all bargains. A. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR.—New home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 5 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium; modern appointments; garage; choice and accessible location; price $9,500. Apply owner, FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR COMPANY.

Will sacrifice dock and buildings for $12,000; $6,000 stand on mortgage; river front property; steamship company has five-year lease on dock; R. H. Macy has lease on buildings; investment shows 12% net. Write P. O. Box 68, Sea Bright, N. J.

At Sacrifice.—Two acres; thirty-mile view; eight-room house; bath, modern improvements; barn, summer house, fruit; convenient; must sell. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, dancing, or musical studios.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**
This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

**The HILLCREST**
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 West 113th St

**541 West 113th St.** Cathedral Court.
Near Broadway and two subway stations
High Class Elevator Apartment,
7 Rooms (2 baths), $1,100
Supt. or A. BRANDSTEIN, Harlem—1816.

**Skylight Studios**
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

BRONX.
**Just Completed.**
TIEBOUT COURT APTS.
2317-2321 Tiebout Ave.
SOUTH OF 184TH ST.
3-4 Rooms. All improvements.
Moderate Rentals.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Heinbridge Ave.
3-6 Rooms. $23-$35-$42.
Few of tenants restricted.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
**UPPER PALISADES GRAY CRAGS**
A complete estate of 70 acres, or less acreage, on the Palisade Boulevard north of Alpine, N. J., with a wide frontage on the edge of the Palisades, 600 feet above the river, commanding a superb view up and down the Hudson and over Westchester County and Long Island. The home grounds east of the Boulevard consist of well-kept grounds with shade trees and unusual shrubs and flower gardens. The residence is substantially built of stone on the first story and shingled above, and contains 10 master bedrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, electric and gas light, steam and hot water heat with many open fireplaces and an adequate water supply, also home stable and garage, gardener's cottage and vegetable gardens. The property west of the Boulevard has farmer's house, ample barns and farm buildings, with large farm gardens and ample pasturage. The property can be reached by automobile over Fort Lee Ferry or Dyckman Street ferry, being about six miles from the latter, or by the Northern Railroad trains to Tenafly or Closter, respectively five and four miles distant.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. SCOTT,
47 West 34th St., New York City.

**IDEAL HOME**
Price $5,500. Including Garage.
Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace, large closets, sanitary tile kitchen, tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.
This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
R. H. DYAS, Room 618, 1328 Broadway.

**MONTCLAIR**
$13,000 Charming brick residence, most exclusive location; centre hall, large living room, panel room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch; all interior woodwork finished ivory. Large plot, beautiful shade. Seen by appointment
MUNOCH, 49 Lackawanna, N. J. (23 Mins.)

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BRAND NEW CARS ON EASY TERMS. ALL MAKES. IF YOU WANT TO GET A GOOD NEW CAR AND PAY WHILE USING IT, D. F. C., ROOM L.101, 11 S. RUBBER BLDG., 1780 BROADWAY. 'PHONE COL. 2256.

BUICK C-37 TOURING
1915, five-passenger; most satisfactory type of Buick line; sacrifice quick sale. 305 West 157th, near Riverside.

CADILLAC.—Practically new seven-passenger, luxuriously equipped, including Delco starting and lighting system; many extras; sacrifice $975; inspection. 257 Morris Av., near 150th St.

CHALMERS-MASTER 6 cylinder touring; paint, tires, and mechanical condition excellent; cost $2,650; sacrifice $950. Basement, 136 West 52d St.

CHEVROLET, 1916 "Baby Grand"; excellent bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,640 Broadway, Columbus 1200.

CHUMMY ROADSTER,
1917 Velie, privately owned; save $300. Mr. Roselle, Columbus 1200.

DODGES, 1917, 1916; magnificent shape; bargains. Lexington Motors, 1,640 Broadway, Columbus 1200.

FIAT "30," (latest importation); special brougham, town limousine; extra Fleetwood body; owner leaving town; must dispose at once; Victoria with detachable steel wheels; a magnificent car at a sacrifice. Surrelle, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

FIAT, 1916, Rivera limousine, almost new. Becker-Hendricks, 1,177 B'way, Room 222. Telephone Columbus 6983.

FIAT limousine, 55, excellent condition; bargain; no dealers. Telephone 3744 Riverside.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD 5-ton truck, fine running order; cheap to quick buyer; cash or terms. Grable, 1,674 Broadway, Columbus 1200.

LOCOMOBILE, limousine, fine, 6-38; beautiful high-grade car; many extras. Columbus 9100.

LOZIER 1916, beautiful 4-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; run 5,000 miles; condition guaranteed; cost $4,500, without extras. Mr. Donohue's car, 159 West 48th St.

MITCHELL 1916, SEDAN BODY.
Owner leaving town desires to dispose of his smart, Winter or Summer car; limousine style; perfect condition; motor overhauled; condition absolutely guaranteed; price, $1,150; originally cost $2,800. Address Werner, 340 West 58th St. Telephone Schuyler 3390.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating five, completely equipped, including self-cranking starter; Hartford shock absorbers; 1916 seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Overland roadster. Now is the time to purchase at attractive prices. Willys Overland, Inc., Seventh Ave. Dept., between 57 and 58th Sts. Phone Circle 1500.

OVERLAND COUPE, 1915 model, excellent condition; a real bargain; $500. Mr. Burr, 20 Central Park West.

OLDSMOBILE runabout, 1916, used six months; cost $1,000; without extras; $475. Mr. Bennett's car, 150 West 85th.

OLDSMOBILE, 1915, Springfield sedan body; bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,640 Broadway, Columbus 1200.

PACKARD, limousine; private party wishes to sell beautiful 1913 model, in excellent condition and appearance; small mileage; owner is in Europe and has made immediate change necessary; guaranteed; price, $1,150; originally cost $2,800. Address Werner, 340 West 58th St. Telephone Schuyler 3390.

PACKARD 1916 seven passenger touring; runs and looks like new; has two new tires; price $675; may be seen at 1 Chapel Ave., Williamsburg Bridge. Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1907 7-passenger, good shape; cheap to quick buyer. Grable, 1,674 Broadway.

PACKARDS, 1916-1911, landaulet body; new; for exchange; $450. Phone Riverside 4600.

PACKARD twin six landaulet; ran 5,000 miles; this car new; cost $5,000; sell for $3,000. Call mornings.

PACKARD car, limousine, 1912 model, for sale. 250 West 47th St., Sunday.

PEERLESS 1912 7-passenger, good shape; cheap to quick buyer. Grable, 1,674 Broadway.

PEERLESS limousine, small six, extra touring body; Spanish leather; like; cost $4,000; sacrifice $1,250. 250 West 58th St.

RENAULT landaulet, 30 H. P.; first-class condition; reasonable. Barr, Worth Street garage.

REO, 1916, seven-passenger, six-cylinder; like new; bumper, extras; cut confidential. Johnston Motors, 1,640 Broadway, Columbus 1200.

STEPHENS TRUCK, 4-ton, good shape; cheap to quick buyer; cash or time. Grable, 1,674 Broadway.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK SALE; SATISFACTORY RESULTS; CAR TAKEN, IF DESIRED; SALES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AT 2 P.M. AT
SCHAEFER & MALTBY'S SALESROOMS,
1710-1712 BROADWAY.
Between 54th and 55th Sts.
Phone Circle 1350.

STEARNS-KNIGHT seven-passenger touring, just overhauled in factory shops; 6 wheels, 6 tires; finish and upholstering like new; price $1,250. Mr. Barker, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, 1 Madison Av.

STUDEBAKER, 1916 7-passenger touring car; cost $1,600; will sell for $1,000. Apply Mr. Bennett, 150 West 85th St.

STUDEBAKER, 1916,

# $675,200 MORE GIVEN BY EDUCATION BOARD

$125,000 Goes to Swarthmore and De Pauw Gets $150,000 from Rockefeller Fund.

AID FOR THE OGDEN FUND

Rockefeller Gives $10,000 Personally for Memorial Building—List of Other Subscribers Issued.

The General Education Board announced last night appropriations to schools and colleges totaling $675,200. They are distributed as follows:

[table illegible]

Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated to the Anna T. Jeanes Fund for Negro Rural Schools for the support of additional supervising industrial teachers, and the sum of $25,200 was appropriated for the work of the Home Makers' Clubs for Negroes in the Southern States. The sum for negro education, totals $197,200. On appropriation of $7,000 was made to Arkansas for the support of a special rural school agent in this State.

At the same time that the General Education Board gave out the list of appropriations Raymond B. Fosdick, counsel for the board, and Abraham Flexner, secretary, announced that John D. Rockefeller had contributed $10,000 toward the Robert Memorial Building at Hampton, Va. Mr. Rockefeller made the gift through Dr. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, on condition that $40,000 additional be raised for the building, to which new amount to $100,000.

In addition to Mr. Rockefeller, other large subscribers to the Memorial Building are Andrew Carnegie, who has given $10,000; Robert C. Ogden, $5,000; Miss Helen Miller Gould, $5,000; Cleveland H. Dodge, $5,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, $5,000; Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, $5,000; Mrs. Mary Harriman, $5,000; Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, $5,000; Mrs. Thomas Hastings, $5,000; Mrs. Henry Villard, $5,000; Mrs. Ogden Mills, $5,000; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, $5,000; Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, $5,000; Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, $5,000; Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, $5,000; Mrs. Henry Phipps, $5,000; Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, $5,000; Mrs. Charles Lanier, $5,000; Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, $5,000; Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, $5,000; Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, $5,000; Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, $5,000; Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, $5,000; Mrs. Mary Averell, $5,000; Mrs. Frederick Gilman Bourne, $5,000; Mrs. Edward Clark, $5,000; Mrs. Edward Severin Harkness, $5,000; Mrs. Edward Harkness, $5,000; Mrs. Edward Harkness, $5,000; Mrs. Edward